SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

Prince GORTCHAKOW to Count SCHOUVALOFF.—(Communicated to the Earl of Derby by Count Schouvaloff, February 11.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, February 10, 1878.

THE British Government, acting on the reports of its Ambassador at Constantinople, has decided to profit by a Firman previously obtained, and to send a part of its fleet to Constantinople in order to protect the lives and security of British subjects; other Powers have adopted the same measures on behalf of their subjects. All these circumstances oblige us on our side to consider the means of protecting the Christians whose lives and property are menaced, and, in order to obtain this result, to contemplate the entry of a portion of our troops into Constantinople.

No. 2.

The Earl of DERBY to Lord A. LOFTUS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 11, 1878.

My Lord,—I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a telegram from Prince Gortchakow, dated yesterday, which the Russian Ambassador placed in my hands this morning.

I have stated to Count Schouvaloff that I should be glad to receive a more definite explanation as to the meaning of this telegram, whether it was intended by the Russian Government that the entry of their troops into Constantinople was to be for the protection of the Christians whom they considered in danger or whether it was a point of military honour that if England and other Foreign nations showed their flags at Constantinople that of Russia should also be displayed there.

His Excellency promised that he would ask his Government for an explanation on this point.—I am, &c.,

DERBY.

SERVER PASHA to MU-URUS PASHA.—(Communicated to the Earl of Derby by Musurus Pasha, February 12)

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 10, 1878.

Received telegram No. 87, Special. Mr. Layard has on his part informed me of the decision taken by his Government to send six ships of their fleet to Constantinople.

Admiral Hornby at the same time approached the Dardanelles with six vessels with the view of passing through the Straits. But on our authorities declaring that they were not authorized to let them pass, he thought fit to return to Besika.

The French Government ascribes as the motive for this step the necessity in which they find themselves to protect the lives and property of English subjects.

Now this motive cannot in any way be justified. As a matter of fact, not only have the order and security of the capital never been disturbed, but to speak generally, they are in no way threatened; and, under the tutelary protection of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, all the population, native as well as foreign, enjoys the most perfect tranquillity.

The English Government may rest assured that the Sublime Porte will continue to spare no pains to secure general repose and public tranquillity in the capital.

I beg your Excellency, therefore, to make the necessary representations to the Cabinet of St. James', and induce them to give up a step which, from its nature and character, might provoke grave complications.

On our part we have made representations in the same sense to Mr. Layard.

No. 4.

The Earl of DERBY to MUSURUS PASHA.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 12, 1878.

M. l'Ambassadeur,—I have submitted to the Queen and to Her Majesty's Government the telegraphic despatch addressed to your Excellency by the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 10th instant, and which your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me yesterday, respecting the decision of Her Majesty's Government to order a detachment of the British fleet to proceed to Constantinople.

I have now the honour of stating to your Excellency in reply that Her Majesty's Government have every confidence in the good will of His Majesty the Sultan to protect the lives and properties of British subjects at Constantinople; but after the warnings that Her Majesty's Government have received of the serious apprehension of disturbances in the city in certain eventualities, Her Majesty's Government would not feel justified in exposing British subjects to such dangers without the protection of their own flag.

The delay which is occasioned in the issue of orders for the passage of the Straits, the possible interruption of telegraphic communication, and the distance of the Dardanelles from Constantinople, make it necessary to have Her Majesty's ships stationed nearer to the city, as otherwise the loss of time might allow of irretrievable disasters occurring. Her Majesty's Government therefore confidently trust that the Porte will not, on consideration, view the adoption of this measure as exceeding the requirements of the actual situation. I am, &c.

DERBY.

No. 5.

Prince GORTCHAKOW to Count SCHOUVALOFF.—(Communicated to the Earl of Derby by Count Schouvaloff, February 13.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, January 30—February 12, 1878.

The English Government has announced to us that they are going to send a portion of their fleet to Constantinople for the protection of the life and property of their subjects, whose safety was threatened, according to the reports that reach them.

We have in view the temporary entry of a part of our troops into Constantinople with exactly the same object, with the distinction that our protection, if required, will be extended to all the Christians. The two Governments would thus be fulfilling a common duty of humanity. It follows that this task, being of a pacific nature, could not assume in any way the character of mutual hostility.

No. 6.

The Earl of DERBY to Lord A. LOFTUS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

My Lord,—with reference to my despatch of the 11th instant, I have to inform your Excellency that the Russian Ambassador communicated to me to-day a telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortchakow to the following effect:—

"The British Government having announced that they were about to send a detachment of their fleet to Constantinople for the protection of the life and property of their subjects, whose safety might be endangered according to the reports which reached them, the Russian Government, with precisely the same object, have in view the temporary entry into Constantinople of a part of their troops, with this distinction, that they will extend their protection, should the occasion arise, to all the Christian population. The two Governments would accordingly fulfil a common duty of humanity. This undertaking, pacific in its nature, could not therefore take any character of mutual hostility."

Her Majesty's Government desire your Excellency to express to Prince Gortchakow their satisfaction at this declaration that the Russian Government do not regard the despatch of a detachment of the British fleet to Constantinople as partaking of any hostile character; but they cannot acknowledge that the circumstances are in any way parallel, or that the despatch of British vessels for the purpose indicated justifies the entry of Russian troops into Constantinople.

The difference between the two proceedings is so marked that it is scarcely necessary to comment on it. In the one case the ships of war of a friendly Power are sent into the proximity of the city in order that they may afford the protection which British subjects are entitled to require of their Government in case of need; in the other, the troops of a hostile army are to be marched into the town, in violation of the existing armistice, and at the risk of provoking disorders and causing the very danger to the Christian population which the Russian Government deprecate.

Her Majesty's Government cannot accordingly admit that the despatch of Her Majesty's ships has any bearing on the entry of the Russian troops, a measure which is, in their opinion, uncalled for by any circumstances of military or other necessity, and the consequences of which may be most disastrous to the whole population of the city.—I am, &c.

DERBY.

No. 7.

The Earl of DERBY to Lord A. LOFTUS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 13, 1878.

My Lord,—In the course of conversation with the Russian Ambassador this afternoon on the present situation of affairs, I took occasion to express an earnest hope, on the part of the Government, that the Russian Government will not make any movement of troops towards Gallipoli, or of such a nature as to threaten the communications of the English fleet. Any such movement, I said, would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, and in the actual state of public feeling I could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious.—I am, &c.

DERBY.

THE CONDUCT OF THE GREEKS.

SURPI, FEB. 16.

THE night before last MUZA Nicolaide and Valenza, with about 800 men, attacked Platano, a village of some 200 Christian families, nine or ten miles from here, and expelled the Mahomedan garrison. At 8-30 next morning, however, the Turks marched in force from Armyro and drove out the Greeks. The Bashi-Bazouks then massacred many women and children, the names of whom have for the most part been ascertained. The Greeks again attacked and chased the Musulmans to Armyro, and now occupy the village except a few houses, where some Regulars have fortified themselves. Many fugitives and families came in here during last night, but the men are now returning with arms and ammunition. The Greek Regulars can scarcely be held in check.

In Volo I heard on good authority of many atrocities perpetrated by the Zeibecs during the last few days. Lately they deliberately burnt by thrusting into the flames two old women, one of whom was blind.

FEB. 18.

From a mountain above this village the cannon of the fortress of Volo can be heard and seen cannonading the village of Pelion.

In Surpi all the houses, churches, and sheds are filled, with fugitive women and children. More are coming, and great misery prevails.

Yesterday some regulars deserted to the insurgents but pressure being brought to bear on the latter, the deserters have been sent back and sentenced to imprisonment.

PLATANOS, FEB. 18.

There are 500 or 600 Greeks here, insurgents and irregulars. The Turkish troops in Armyro number 3,000. We expect an attack about 4 o'clock. Everything is being done to get the women and children away, but owing to the scarcity of mules they will not all leave before to-morrow night.

The bodies of the massacred women and children have just been buried. It was a pitiable sight. We have just driven the remaining Turks from the village. The faint-hearted have all left us and the conduct of those now here is excellent.

FEB. 20.

The Christians of the district of Armyro, acting in concert with the Greek Government, have formed a Provisional Government to-day, with Thrasybulus Veletzs, as President. They have issued a proclamation declaring the district annexed to the Kingdom of the Hellenes, and setting forth that as the tyranny of the Turks has forced them to take up arms, they will never again return to bondage. The Mahomedans are leaving the town. The villages which they have deserted were burnt yesterday, and the Christians in this part will confine themselves to defensive measures. The Greek Government has instructed the Commandant here to deliver up the Turkish frontier block-houses now occupied by the Greeks. The day before yesterday the people of the villages of Pelion defeated the Turkish regulars, driving them to the shore under cover of the guns of the fortresses and men-of-war, with a loss of more than 500. The Christians killed are stated at 30.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

The English Consul at Larissa has demanded a safe conduct from the Turkish authorities of Armyro for the women and children of Platanos, where the chief band of Thessalian insurgents is intrenched.

From Athens it is announced that the Province of Armyro has declared itself annexed to Greece and is under a Provisional Government, and that the Turkish forces concentrated at Volo are preparing for another attack on the insurgents at Macrinitza.

THE INNOCENCE OF DIPLOMACY.

THE history of the peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey has already probably done a good deal to shake the extraordinary theory of diplomacy which seemed to find so much favour a little while ago. The secrecy in which these transactions have been enshrouded, and the tortuous ways pursued throughout by one of the negotiants must have had their effect upon many, even of those strange minds which appear to regard international intercourse as a sort of communing of disembodied souls, instead of a strictly mundane form of "business," and that not of a very elevated kind. We shall now perhaps hear fewer of those noble pleas for a policy of confidence—of confidence, that is, in any Government but our own—and fewer remonstrances against entering upon a long and difficult course of negotiation from a standpoint of mistrust. From one circumstance and another the standpoint of credulity is now recognized as affording a rather treacherous foothold in dealing with at least one European Power; and the discovery cannot fail to produce salutary results. In the meantime, however, it may be worth while to inquire what sort of foundation the doctrine of "confidence" ever possessed. That Russia, her international "record," being what it is, should have been selected for the application of this doctrine is passing strange; but it is strange enough to find the innocent theory of diplomacy contriving to hold up its head at all against so much evidence on the face not merely of Russians, but of general European history. For at no previous period has so much light been thrown up on diplomatic secrets by the publication of State papers, by the "indiscreet disclosures" of defeated and vindictive diplomats, and by the calculated revelations of great Ministers. And no reasonable man can study these "memoire pour servir" without arriving at something like the following conclusions:—Successful diplomacy means successful cajolery. Its triumphs go to the professor of the art who most often gets himself believed when he says the thing that is not; who makes the greatest number of promises which he does not intend to perform, and receives the largest consideration therefor; and who is most dexterous and most unscrupulous in deceiving his adversary as to his aims, wishes, and intentions. Further, though there may be, and no doubt is, a certain code of diplomatic morality observed by the initiated, it is impossible for the outside world to ascertain neither its principles or its sanctions; and, though there may be an "honour among diplomatists," its obligations are different from and notably less stringent than those of that proverbial among thieves.

Let us take, for instance, the successes of the most successful of comtemparary European diplomatists, not a Russian—to wit, Prince Bismarck—as they stand recorded in the published State papers of various European Powers, or revealed by the "indiscreet disclosures" above referred to, or disclosed as a move in his game by the German Chancellor himself.

The first of these triumphs was in 1863-4, when the Prussian Minister made his first coup for the aggrandizement of his country in the Danish war—making dupes of France and England and a tool of Austria in the process. The whole course of his negotiations was marked at almost every step by statements not in correspondence with fact. He succeeded in persuading the Danish Minister at Berlin that the Prussian "Codling," and not the Austrian "Short," was the friend of Denmark; that the Sleswich-Holstein Question was merely a hobby ridden by Austria and the secondary States; and that Prussia, so far from sharing this German covetousness, was doing all she could to restrain it. The same idea was filtered with equal success through the British Ambassador into the mind of Lord John Russell. On the 14th of October, 1863, a fortnight after the Diet of Frankfort had decreed the federal execution in Holstein, Prince Bismarck actually declared that he would prevent this execution if Denmark would accept English mediation. Denmark did so; but less than a month later the English Minister had discovered that "M. de Bismarck no longer offers any objection of the federal execution in Holstein." The execution took place, Prince Bismarck continuing to persuade England that it would be a kind of recognition" of the new King Christian IX.'s claims to the dukedom of Holstein. The Danish war followed, and King Christian's 'claims' were never again referred to by Prince Bismarck. In May, 1864, the union of the Duchies under the sovereignty of the Hereditary Prince of Augustenburg was demanded by Prussia and Austria jointly; and Prince Bismarck added for his own part the declaration that the Augustenburg House was regarded in Germany as having the greatest right to the succession. In December, 1864, he declared that his mind was assailed by the most serious doubts touching the title of the Duke of Augustenburg; that several important aspirants, such as the Princes of Oldenburg and Hesse, had arisen during the interval; and that it was necessary to consult the jurists. The jurists decided against all these rival pretenders alike and affirmed the sole title of King Christian IX.; from which Prince Bismarck drew the practical inference that Prussia and Austria having succeeded to his rights by conquest they might dispose of his property as they pleased. He then demanded of the Emperor of Austria the surrender of his share in the conquest for a money compensation; and therewith made the first of that series of steps which ended in the war of 1866.

Conjointly with the preparations for this war began that diplomatic game with France which was, perhaps, the most masterly performance of a great master. Working alike upon the ambitions and the romance of Napoleon III, he secured his consent to the Prusso-Italian alliance and his tacit undertaking to remain neutral, at least during the first stage of the approaching struggle; and towards the end of the spring of 1866 all was in readiness for the war. Up till this time the Prussian Minister had contrived to keep clear of the delicate subject of "compensations" to France; but in the early days of May his plans were on the point of being overthrown by the Emperor Napoleon's proposal of a Congress, and "diplomacy" once more became necessary. Prince Bismarck then declared that he "would have no difficulty in giving up to France all the territory which lies between the Moselle and the Rhine," though "the King would have the greatest scruples on this point." The Congress project fell through, and the war began. Sadowa speedily followed; and the French Emperor, intent on his feeble effort to play Neptune to the storm he had raised, sent M. Benedetti to the Prussian headquarters in Moravia. In spite of her triumphant campaign, the position of Prussia would still have been critical in the event of French intervention, and Prince Bismarck showed an engaging readiness to resume the subject of "compensation." He talked of Belgium (wrote M. Benedetti to his chief), though that it was there where France ought to seek compensation, and "offered to come to an understanding with us." Still, he did not drop the bait of the Rhine frontier either—it is foolish parsimony to stint diplomatic promises. France might have compensation, too, if she pleased—not on Prussian territory, which it would be impossible to make King William give up, but "something might be found in the Palatinate." The French Government fell completely into the trap, and assisted Prussia to complete the preliminaries of Nikosburg, signed on the 26th of July, by which the exclusion of Austria from Germany was accomplished, and a Northern Confederation created under the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns. On the 5th August, in pursuance of these supposed undertakings, M. Benedetti submitted a secret treaty embodying the proposed cession of the Rhine frontier; and Prince Bismarck thereupon promptly replied that if that was demanded of him, "we shall have war." "Do not fail," he added, "to remind his Majesty the Emperor that under certain circumstances such a war might be waged with revolutions, and that in the presence of revolutionary dangers German dynasties would prove to be built on more solid foundations than that of Napoleon."

Thus ended the Rhine frontier business; but the game of bamboozling was not yet over. The Treaty of Prague had still to be signed; and, to provide against accidents in the meantime, Prince Bismarck had still to play off that remarkable series of trickeries which ended in the publication of a certain famous treaty in the *Times* newspaper. Accordingly, he again hinted to the French diplomatist that "other arrangements might be made"—in Belgium, to wit; and M. Benedetti, after a visit to Paris, returned charged with the mission of negotiating a secret treaty whereby France and Prussia should "regulate in concert" the future destiny of Belgium. With these negotiations Prince Bismarck amused his dupe from the middle till the end of August. On the 26th the Treaty of Prague was signed, and the Southern States had unanimously adhered to the stipulations of Nikolsburg and had solemnly recognized the Confederation of the North, as well as the territorial acquisitions of Prussia. The time had then come to put an end to the farce; and Prince Bismarck accordingly broke off the negotiations on the plea, rendered amazingly cynical by his subsequent conduct, that he feared lest the Emperor should make use of them "in order to create ill feeling between France and England." So the matter ended, leaving Prince Bismarck in possession of two draft treaties, purporting to embody two separate French projects of spoliation. The Belgian treaty he used in the way we all remember for the purpose of destroying the French chance of an English alliance in the autumn of 1870; the Rhine frontier treaty he laid before the South German States, and, by thus proving to them that their pretended protector, France, was seeking an understanding with Prussia at their expense, he succeeded in concluding secret offensive and defensive treaties with them which finally secured him against the danger of French intervention.

Such is diplomacy, as practised by its most famous professor; and we desire to know in what respect it differs, ethically speaking, from thimble-rigging? The details above set forth are not matters of conjecture and speculation, but authentic, established facts. M. Julian Klaczko, from whose work "The Two Chancellors"—a volume which never received sufficient notice in this country—they have been taken, is no mere retailer of the gossip of diplomatic circles. There is not one of the foregoing statements for which he omits to give chapter and verse; and there is scarcely a reference to any less weighty authority than that of State papers or the narratives of actors in the events recorded. General La Marmora's "Un poco piu di luce," the statement of an actual negotiator; M. Benedetti's "My Mission in Prussia," a statement of a similar kind and the evidence, moreover, of a witness testifying to a great extent against himself; the despatches seized by the Germans at M. Rouher's house at Cercay, and afterwards handed for publication to the German newspapers—such are some of the sources from which these revelations are drawn. It will scarcely be contended that they lend much support to the sentimental policy of mutual confidence in international dealings, or that the lesson to be drawn from them is that diplomatists ought to trust one another implicitly. And yet on the face of records like these there are men to be found who are filled with indignation at the incredulity with which the diplomatic assurances of Russia are received in England. It certainly looks as if, under the flood of sentimentalism which is overwhelming us, the once solid common sense of Englishmen had undergone a process of liquefaction.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE TRUE EUROPEAN DANGER AMONG THE TERMS OF PEACE.

IT might perhaps be thought that the agitation about the Bulgarian atrocities which was taken by Mr. Gladstone under his protection in the autumn of 1876 had done enough to stamp itself in history by ruining the Liberal party, confounding British diplomacy, perverting the whole course of British foreign policy, and bringing Europe to the verge of a general war. But much the greatest and farthest-reaching mischief which it has produced consists in its estopping the civilized portion of Europe from protecting itself against one patent and prodigious danger. Austria is said to complain of the terms of peace because Servia and Roumania are to be turned into independent States; yet this is little more than a technical change in their relation to the Turkish Government and their neighbours, and the true peril lies elsewhere. It lies in that menacing revolution which is called establishing "autonomy" in Bulgaria, and which the Opposition has almost compelled the English Government to regard as open to no serious objection. For what is the meaning of an "autonomous tributary principality" with a "native militia" and with the Turkish troops confined to certain fortresses? This is an accurate description of Servia as she has been for many years past—at any rate as she was until she succeeded in forcing the Turks to remove their garrison from Belgrade. Now, with the recent history of Servia fresh in our memory, will the boldest Liberal enthusiast for Russian policy and institutions venture to deny that the present proposal is to extend the Russian Empire to the Ægean? What is to be established is a State vassal to Russia, a Bulgarian Servia astride on the Balkans, with its Prince Milan, with the public morality of a Ristics, with its army always ready to fight at the Czar's bidding, except when it runs away. The Constitution of the new State will be that of Servia; the next chapter of its history will probably reflect that of Roumania. When Wallachia and Moldavia finally became "autonomous tributary principalities" they left no stone unturned till they had united themselves in one State, an object which they achieved by electing the billiard-marker Couza to be their common Prince. The Turkish Government was powerless to prevent a measure which has largely contributed to its misfortunes, although the Crimean war had just been carried through to secure its integrity and independence; though it had by this time begun to create a well-equipped army and a powerful fleet, and though it was succeeding in filling its coffers with the hoarded wealth of Europe. When, then, in the course of a few years the "autonomous" Bulgarian Servia votes for a union with the "independent" Servia so long known to us, what can the bankrupt and helpless Porte do to save Europe from the transfer of the greatest part of Turkey to the Russians? She will have neither money nor credit one of her best recruiting grounds for soldiers will be closed to her. The most reasonable course she can follow will be to purchase some new and humble favour from the Russian Emperor by pretending to acquiesce cheerfully in his aggrandizement.

Why is it that all or nearly all the European Governments murmur with bated breath against a catastrophe which three or four years ago they would have regarded as the Greeks of Philip's day would have regarded the posting of a Macedonian garrison in the Acropolis of Athens? The reason is that their mouths are stopped by the admissions made by their plenipotentiaries at the Constantinople Conference. And the Constantinople Conference was the first unhappy result of the Gladstonian agitation. Until the moment when this country was seized with the fever-fit which, even now that she is far on the way to recovery, still affects her with an extreme debility, the course of affairs in the East was plain enough. The alliance of the Three Emperors may now have come to belong to the apocrypha of history; but originally there was a manifest attempt on the part of the Powers of Middle Europe to prevent the Powers of the extreme East and the Powers of extreme West from coming into direct antagonism. The newspaper story of the Bulgarian atrocities, followed by the English explosion, disarranged all calculation. The Austrian and German Governments—we will even add, the Russian Government—would have attached but little importance to the so-called Bulgarian massacres if nothing else had happened. They were all too well aware of what they were in the habit of doing themselves when an insurrection had to be suppressed. They knew the Turks too well, and would not have believed that a nation could wage a Crimean war without knowing what its clients were capable of under extreme provocation and in wellfounded panic. But it was another matter when the atrocity-meetings seemed to show that England had gone over to the Russian side, while France was all but powerless. The rest of Europe had counted on the balance of European destiny remaining reasonably steady; but now the heaviest weight seemed to have been taken out of one scale and placed in the other. A new policy had to be suddenly devised, amid general hurry and confusion; and hence came the consent of the European Powers to go into Conference at Constantinople, in the hope of solving the miserable problem whether the minimum the Russians would take coincided with the maximum the Turks would give. The result we now see was exactly what might have been expected. The Turks refused to reform their own institutions except in their own way. The States of Europe, bound by their own admissions that some considerable innovations must be introduced in Turkey, had to let Russia go to war with her almost in their name. After rather more of a struggle than was at first expected, Turkey is at Russia's feet, and Russia turns the very difficulties she has experienced to her own advantage. If she had conquered in six weeks, she would have perhaps limited her demands to the programme of the Conference. As she has taken nine months to effect her conquest, she just adds to the mysterious scheme of the Constantinople plenipotentiaries for a Bulgarian "autonomy" some few additional particulars which make it perfectly intelligible, but which are of a nature to keep Europe in continuous alarm for the rest of the century.

Some excellent articles which have just appeared in French newspapers may remind us of compliments which are due from us in two very different quarters. We have to congratulate the French press—virtually the whole of it—for having steadily preserved for two years a method of discussing the Eastern Question, of which the highest praise is that it contrasts sharply with the nauseous drivel which the subject excites in some of the principal English journals. An English Liberal may well throw down his newspaper with shame when he reads the articles on Eastern affairs which appear in such a representative of old fashioned Liberalism as the *Journal des Debats* and such an organ of the most modern Liberalism as the *Republique Francaise*. The *Journal des Debats*, moreover, recalls to us the duty of tendering our respectful compliments to the Russian Government. We entirely agree with our French contemporary that no more brilliant triumph has ever been won by the diplomacy of any State than that which the Russian Chancery has now obtained. There was some nonsense the other day in the *Times* about the success of the Russian generals and the mistakes of the Russian diplomatists. The mistakes are those of a chess-player who has won every move, and is on the point of checkmating his adversary. The policy of two centuries is crowned with an absolute success, as the result of a campaign in which no blow has been struck except against the unhappy Turks, and with which no rival has interfered till intervention was ludicrously too late. The helplessness of France, the rawness in public affairs of Italy, the obstinate family feeling of the German Emperor, the vacillations in the mind of the Sovereign who is at once Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary have all contributed to this extraordinary exaltation of the Russian Emperor; but most of all is it due to Mr. Gladstone and his agitation.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ELECTION OF THE NEW POPE.

ROME, Feb. 20.

At half-past 1 to-day Cardinal Pecci was proclaimed by Cardinal Caterini from the outer balcony of St. Peter's as "Pope Leo XIII." He was elected "by adoration."

Shortly after 12 o'clock the *sfumata* was seen issuing from the chimney and it was therefore concluded that the morning's scrutiny had produced no results, but by half-past 1 authentic information reached the Foreign Embassies that the new Pope had been elected. It is impossible even yet to obtain exact information; for though I have had an opportunity of speaking with some of the Conclavists, they are still bound by oath not to reveal what occurred. There is reason, however, to believe that Cardinal Pecci, having obtained a large, though insufficient, majority, he was, the voting papers having been burnt, elected by acclamation. The news was known outside the Sixtine Chapel, but only within the Vatican at 20 minutes past 12, when the Prefect of Ceremonies, Monsignor Martinucci, who had charge of the Fisherman's Ring, was sent for to bring it. Cardinal Caterini, Dean of the Order of Deacons of the Sacred College, having then received the new Pope's permission, proceeded to the balcony of the central window in the facade of St. Peter's overlooking the Piazza, the Pontifical Cross being carried before him, and from thence he read the customary formula, "*Annuncio vobis gaudium magnum papam habemus, eminentissimum ac reverendissimum Dominum Joachinum Pecci qui sibi imposuit nomen Leonem XIII.*" In the meanwhile, Monsignor Marinelli proceeded to invest him with the Pontifical robes—a white cassock, with white sash, red mozzetta, bordered with ermine, and a white zucchetta—and then taking, his seat on the *sedia gestatoria*, placed on the predella in front of the alter in the Sixtine Chapel, the Cardinals rendered homage to him.

After the Pope had blessed the people in St. Peter's the Marshal of the Conclave, attended by his suite and the Conclavists, paid homage, and then his Holiness escorted by the Noble and Swiss Guards, went to his apartments, wearing the traditional broad brimmed scarlet hat and cloak. Much disappointment was felt by the people on the Piazza that the benediction was not publicly given from the balcony. The place was crowded throughout with people and carriages. There must have been 20,000 persons present. After Cardinal Caterini had read the formula announcing the election, he threw the paper into the Piazza, according to the usual custom.

This ceremony completed, the door of the Sixtine Chapel was opened, and Leo XIII, issuing forth, preceded by the College of Cardinals, went into the Sala Ducale, and ascending the steps at the further end, gave the Apostolic benediction to all present, and then went to dinner. Meanwhile the news spread with astonishing rapidity, and by 4 o'clock both the Piazza St. Peter's and the interior of the church was crowded with people waiting for the benediction. It was uncertain whether it would be given from the outer balcony or inside the church. The nave was densely crammed and every street leading to the Basilica was filled with people hurrying forward, and continuous lines of carriages were only able to proceed at a foot pace. I was fortunate enough to be able to take up my position in the vestibule ready to get into the church or back into the Piazza in time.

At a little after half-past 4 a rush towards the church gave the necessary indication, and in a moment I was swept on by the crowd into the middle of the nave. Some servants first appeared at the central window, whence Pius IX. used latterly to witness ceremonies in the church, and spread a crimson drapery in front of the balustrade, and then, preceded by the Pontifical cross, His Holiness Leo XIII. appeared and was received with deafening, long-continued cheers. When, with much difficulty, those around the Pope had, by motioning with their hands, obtained silence, a formula was read, and His Holiness, wearing on his head only a white zucchetto, rose, and in a loud, clear voice gave a benediction, raising his hands aloft, and then with the right made the three signs of the cross—first to his left, then before him, and then to the right. As he retired the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs in a most enthusiastic manner was renewed and kept up for some time.

Cardinal Pecci was elected by a majority of 46. Franchi withdrew from the competition and prevailed on Schwartzenberg to concentrate his votes on Pecci. Bilio had only a few votes, and Simeoni two. Franchi will probably be appointed State Secretary. The Ultramontanes are furious at the result of the election. The "adoration" of the new Pope will be held at the Pauline Chapel to-morrow, after Mass, at 11.

My letters and telegrams will have prepared you for the issue of the Conclave. Cardinal Pecci will be the best of all possible Popes if ruling powers, energy, blamelessness of life, true piety, charity, talents and acquirements, moderate views, and moral virtues could fit any man for the sacred office. It is said that, as Camerlengo, Pecci had ordered the Pontifical State carriages to be made ready for the new Pope to drive out for his solemn progress out of the Vatican precincts. The myth of the Pope's captivity is thus for ever at an end. Those who hope for conciliation are already crying, "Long live Leo XIII.!"

Cardinal Pecci's election has made a favourable impression here. Persons acquainted with him describe him as taciturn, but not rigid, and as animated by a conciliatory spirit. His election confirms the prediction that the Conclave would not choose a young Cardinal, for he is 15 years older than Pius IX. was on his accession, and has certainly no chance of exceeding the years of St. Peter. He was one of those whose moderating influence on the late Pius IX. was dreaded by Cardinal Antonelli, and was consequently kept at a distance as long as the latter lived; but immediately after Antonelli's death Pius IX.'s affection for Pecci revived. He sent for him, and at the first opportunity appointed him Camerlengo, thus, as it were, leading him to the steps of the Pontifical throne. It is but fair to the Conclave to acknowledge that this generally acceptable choice, conformable to Pius IX.'s inmost desire, dispels by its promptitude one of the causes of anxiety long entertained by Europe.—*Times.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

AT the Bow-street police-court this morning, the Rev. Henry John Dodwell, of 19, Moor-street, Soho, was charged before Mr. Flowers with having feloniously discharged a pistol at the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, with intent to murder him or to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner was undefended. William Hayes, court keeper and usher of the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, said that he saw the prisoner in court this morning about half-past nine. The prisoner asked the witness what time the Master arrived, and was told that he sat at ten o'clock but usually arrived about ten minutes before. The prisoner then left the court. Shortly afterwards Sir George Jessel drove up in a hansom cab, and according to custom, the witness went out to receive him. His lordship had scarcely got out of the cab when the witness heard the report of a pistol so close to his face as to deafen him. He turned round, and then saw the prisoner standing with a pistol in his hand. He called for the police, who came, and took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner made no attempt to run away; and he offered his card to somebody. The witness produced the pistol taken from the prisoner. It was a single-barrelled weapon. In answer to the prisoner, the witness said he saw the prisoner offer his card to Sir George Jessel, who did not take it, but walked up the steps into the Rolls Court. He had seen the prisoner in the court before. He had had a case there which Sir George Jessel had decided against him.

After some further evidence had been given, the prisoner was remanded until to-morrow.

The ball is stated to have grazed Sir George Jessel's ear. On his lordship taking his seat on the bench Mr. Roxburgh, on behalf of the bar, congratulated his lordship on his escape from a terrible peril. Sir George thanked the bar for their kind expressions of sympathy, and said he felt devoutedly thankful to Providence for delivering him from imminent danger. He added that he was glad to say that he had no doubt whatever that the person who fired the pistol was insane.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 21.*

THE LATE COLONEL MONTGOMERIE.

THE death of Colonel T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., formerly of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, will be much regretted. This is the third death recently amongst those officers who have of late years held the appointment of Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey; the first being Colonel D. Robinson, who for some time officiated in that post; while a late obituary notice contained the name of Major-General Waugh, who would in all probability have succeeded Colonel Everest as Surveyor-General of India. Lieutenant Montgomerie was appointed in 1849 to the Department of Public Works, and was creditably associated with the construction of the Great Thibet Road, from Simla northward to the Rohtang Pass. In 1852 he joined the Survey Department, and shortly afterwards took a leading share in the measurement of the baselines of Chach and Karrachi. In 1855 he commenced the work in connection with which his name is chiefly known—the topographical survey of the dominions of the Maharajah of Kashmir. This survey, on a scale varying according to the requirements of the ground from 2 to 8 miles to the inch, comprises an area of about 77,000 square miles, and contains the stupendous mountain ranges of Karakoram, Baralacha, Changchenmo, Mustagh, &c., in which occur snowy peaks rising from 16,000 to the enormous height of 28,260 feet above sea level. The glacial area comprised in this survey is over 1,400 square miles; and the heights ascended by Captain Montgomerie and his assistants have only once been rivalled by anything in the way of mountain climbing. Mr. W. H. Johnson, at present Governor of Ladakh, under the Maharajah of Kashmir, but then an assistant under Captain Montgomerie, put up his theodolite on a peak on the Changchenmo range, the height of which peak was afterwards rigorously determined from the vertical angles observed, and found to be 20,866 feet above sea level. Two years ago this great height was exceeded by Mr. I. S. Pocock, one of the assistants in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Survey under Mr. Rywall, who ascended a peak in the range bordering the Mana Valley, the height of which, as deduced from a thermometrical boiling point observation, is 22,040 feet. This value is of course not so reliable as a trigonometrical deduction must be, and it may be out several hundred feet even; but allowing a *plus* error of five hundred feet (which error might equally probably be a *minus* one), still it is evident that Mr. Johnson's exploit must give way to Mr. Pocock's. The survey of Kashmir was completed in 9 years, and Captain Montgomerie then proceeded on furlough. Returning in 1866 after two years' absence, he directed the operations of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Survey for four years; also conducting during the same period, the large scale local surveys of Mussoorie, the Kosi Valley, and Ranikhet. The last-named survey, on a scale of 12 inches to the mile, stands unrivalled as an instance of quickness combined with accuracy. It was commenced in January 1870, and its eleven final sheets of mapping, showing much minute detail, with every road and a number of contour lines carefully traversed with the theodolite, or compass and chain, were all published by November of the same year. Major Montgomerie's name is also justly celebrated as originator and director of the trans-Himalayan explorations; a series of route-surveys which now extend through various parts of Central Asia from Bokhara on the west, eastward through Thibet to Lhassa, and on to the northern frontier of Assam, over a total length of about 6,000 miles, along which length our geographical knowledge has been settled on a satisfactory basis. Colonel Montgomerie officiated for a short time as Superintendent of Topographical surveys; and then as Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey for two years during the absence of Colonel Walker at home. Suffering in health from his long continued and arduous exertions, he proceeded home on furlough in 1873, taking an extension of leave for another year in 1875. He finally retired from the department in 1876, bearing with him not only the best wishes of his brother officers, but also the respectful regard of the subordinates who had been under his orders. His services repeatedly received honorable mention from the Secretary of State and from the Government of India; he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He represented the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department at the second session of the International Geographical Congress held at Paris in 1875, and received *tettre de distinction* which, to quote its own wording, was given "*come la recompense de l' ordè le plus elevè decernes a l' occasion de l' exposition.*" His comparatively early death at the age of 43 is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the breaking down of his constitution under his arduous exertions in the trying alternations of climate and at the great altitudes which are the necessary accompaniments of Himalayan surveys.—*Pioneer.*

THE latest thing in Berlin is the Bismarck pencil, of which, so far as we know, only one specimen has been imported into London. It differs from ordinary pencils only in its length, which is no less than fifteen inches, but this difference is very important, as any one will find who attempts to handle it. A little practice, however, soon makes it serviceable, and a fine flowing style of hand writing may be cultivated with it. It is a pencil of this kind that Prince Bismarck uses far taking notes and most of the purposes to which a pencil may be put, he also uses it greatly for pointing out objects and as a general aid in giving directions, hence the value of its great length. Prince Bismarck's pencil, in fact, is the wand which sways the destinies of Europe. The specimen that is now in London, and which bears Prince Bismarck's head stamped upon it in gilt, may prove the herald to a larger importation, and fifteen-inch pencils may become the fashion.—*Examiner.*

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Worked by Hand, Treadle, or Both.

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INDIAN TOBACCO.

(*The Examiner.*)

THERE is evidently a gradual revival of something like the ancient tradition regarding the vast natural wealth of India. The familiar statement that "India is a poor country" is, no doubt, periodically repeated in Parliament and on the platform, but may easily be reconciled with the renascent opinion. The poverty simply means the smallness of the tax-paying powers of the country as it has emerged from the age of battles and annexations. The wealth, notwithstanding the recent origin and extraordinarily rapid growth of a few industries, is mainly potential, and its development will be the work of the era of peace. It is the subject of several of the most important official compilations published since the rule of Lord Mayo, to whom is owing the inauguration of a systematic and general survey of the country's capabilities. Whether it be a collection of memoranda on the tobaccos and their soils, from British Burmah to Travancore; or a local minute in which a Central Provinces Commissioner demonstrates the advantages of extending the railway to the rich but land-locked grain country of Chattisgurh; or a paper on the latest borings in the Wardha coal fields, the common conclusion invariably seems to be that we are only at the beginning of the industrial discovery of India. Or rather, that the Government, by means of experimental and model farms, industrial and statistical surveys, chemical analyses, and the like, have already accumulated sufficient information for private enterprise to start with. And, nowadays, a Calcutta weekly telegram scarcely ever appears in the *Times* without some allusion to "inexhaustible resources," and new opportunities for the profitable employment of English capital. Why, it may be asked, do we not invest more of our surplus wealth in a country which has the additional recommendation of being inhabited by 200 millions of our fellow-subjects, rather than waste it upon the "securities" of impecunious States? India, moreover, offers an illimitable field for the investment of practical skill and energy, in addition to the mere money which countries more advanced may require of us. Jute, for example, is almost the only instance of a great manufacture developed by the people themselves in response to a foreign demand. Tobacco is an equally conspicuous instance of an industry which absolutely requires the application of foreign skill, even in the preliminary operations of manufacturing the raw material for the market. Even ladies may discover easy, dignified, and profitable ways of employing their endless and arduous leisure, and it is not long since a Government official suggested that they might attempt the garden-cultivation of vanilla. He showed how the ladies of Bourbon and Mauritius had made little fortunes by that delightful occupation. Englishwomen proceeding to India might, perhaps, take note of Mr. O'Connor's recommendations. In fact, the general subject is becoming so important that the India Office might very properly be invited to publish, in a convenient form, the chief results of recent inquiries into the productive and manufacturing resources of India. For the present, we confine our description to the subject of tobacco, promising that the information we offer has been drawn from the official publications of the last eight years, and reserving a few words on the analogy between the history of Indian tobacco and that of other native industries which, though at first encountered by seemingly insurmountable difficulties, are day by day becoming the most prosperous in the great world of the East.

The Indian product—though exported to the Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, and, in gradually increasing quantities, to the Mediterranean ports—is not even quoted on the English markets. On the other hand, there is the equally unquestionable fact that, after an experience of some years, provincial and district officers, superintendents of Government farms, and official analysts, have declared their conviction that, with improved methods of manufacture, India is capable of supplying the foreign markets with tobacco as fine as any produced in Shiraz, the Turkish dominions, Havannah Manilla, Cuba, and the North American States. It is well known, too, that official despatches of the Company's time contain many descriptions of tobacco of rare excellence in Burmah and Bengal. "All that the country requires, to be able to export tobacco which all the markets abroad will eagerly compete for, is teaching the Burmese, not the art of growing, but simply that of curing tobacco." Such was the reply received, a few years ago, to a communication, sent through the Secretary of State for India from a mercantile firm in London. Since then Sir Richard Temple has recommended the employment of professional curers. "The present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—to whom British Burmah chiefly owes her success in the experimental cultivation of foreign seed—is also anxious to promote the new industry. And, lastly, it is reported that some specimens of the product may soon be subjected to trial in England.

India's capabilities as a tobacco-growing country were known at least as early as 1786, when Colonel Kyd pronounced the Northern Circar's leaf to be equal to the best American produce. But only a few isolated experiments were made before 1866, when the Madras Presidency made the first systematic attempt to acclimatise foreign seed. Bengal, Bombay, Burmah, Travancore—whose First Prince has composed an admirable minute on the subject—had all followed the example before 1871. Like the preliminary trials in the case of other products which are now the leading staples of Indian commerce, those of foreign tobacco in Madras were, for the most part, ludicrous failures. The Manilla grown on the Government farm, in 1871, was described as "fit only for sheepwash;" and yet the officer who recorded the sentence declared, in the same report, that "it is no more difficult to prepare good tobacco for market than in Ireland, and some places of England, it is to cure clover-hay, or to prepare flax for the skutching mill." It had also been noticed that Shiraz, Ohio, and Maryland tobacco had in some districts produced a splendid crop, and even superseded the indigenous variety for native consumption. The native curing, however, was pronounced to be utterly barbarous; and in Madras, as elsewhere, it was discovered that the ryots were, with respect to the art, "at least a hundred years behind the age." They were never known to make any allowance even for conditions of temperature and humidity. The same series of experiments also resulted in the discovery of chemical relations between the product and soils of India and foreign countries respectively; so that the deficiencies noticed in the Indian leaf might possibly be remedied by a change of soil, or use of manure. Some general results of the inquiry into this important department of the subject will be found in pages 16 to 28 of the Tobacco Blue-Book published by the Indian Government. In the next place, some specimens from the Kistna district, closely corresponding in chemical composition to the best American varieties, were considered to be "of equal quality with Manilla tobacco." "I have no doubt whatever," continued the Government analyst, "that if seed of the better foreign kinds were sown in the soils that produced the specimens I have analysed, tobacco would be grown quite equal to the foreign kinds." In page 23 is given a list of districts fitted for cultivation. The experiments that have been conducted from that date to this are said to have established the general conclusion that most kinds of fine tobacco will thrive luxuriantly in the Madras Presidency. Among other suggestions for developing a South Indian tobacco industry by means of private capital, is that of Captain Campbell, of Dindigul, for the establishment of "seed nurseries on some of the hill ranges. . . . One hundred acres would raise sufficient seed to supply all India.

It is instructive to compare the native processes, described by the Madras officials, with those which are observed on a certain famous tobacco farm in Holkar's country. Bhilsa apparently offers the sole example in all India of a first-rate tobacco grown and cured only by the natives themselves, without any instruction whatever in foreign methods; and that tobacco, says the reporter, "is not to be bought for money." This particular field—there are others, of an inferior quality, in the same neighbourhood—is only about three acres in extent: the seed is selected with the most scrupulous care; the plants are kept widely apart, and carefully pruned of all except their finest leaves. The ground is copiously manured; and in face of the particular deficiency noted in the case of some of the Indian soils, it is a noteworthy fact that the Bhilsa growers have hit upon the expedient of mixing the manure "with the baked clay of broken earthen pots." In a word, every single precaution adopted by the Bhilsa ryots is almost everywhere else conspicuous by its absence.

In Bombay the experiments appear to have been conducted less carefully than in Madras, though the results were more satisfactory in Goozerat and Khandeish. The famous tobacco of Shiraz, together with four or five American varieties, produced a splendid crop; and the official report was that, with skilful curing, "their cultivation for the European market would be remunerative." But, to judge from the latest results in Bengal, the prospects of that province, as a tobacco-growing country, appear to be much superior to those of the Western Presidency. Like the local government, the Bengal Agricultural and Horticultural Society have been making minute inquiries into the quality of the acclimatised varieties; and both appear to entertain sanguine views as to the possibilities of a large export, as well as import trade. The Bengalis, too, who so promptly and shrewdly took advantage of the sudden demand that arose for jute at the time of the Crimean War, seem to be gradually realising the importance of the new industry. They have certainly produced some of the best specimens yet tried in India. Even in Gowhatty (Assam), cheroots from acclimatised Manilla have been declared by competent judges to be equal to the best imported from abroad. Among the districts possessed of good soils are included Monghyr, Cooch Behar, Burdwan, Rungpore, and the Terai. The tobacco of the Dooars is said to grow "splendidly." The deputy Commissioner affirmed that he had never seen finer plants anywhere. Though good specimens have been shown at the local exhibitions of Jubbulpore and Agra, the Central and North-Western Provinces appear to be but indifferently qualified for tobacco-growing. The same may be said of Oudh, and might have been said of the Punjab, were it not for the discovery there, some 12 years ago, of a fine kind of tobacco closely resembling Latakia, the cultivation of which has caused a large decline in the price of the indigenous leaf, and which Dr. Stewart (Conservator of Forests in the Punjab) asserted to be capable of rivalling the Turkish tobacco imported into India. And, finally, the evidence collected since 1870 goes to show that the soil and climate of British Burmah are pre-eminently favourable for the cultivation of tobacco under European management. The Burman Government appears to have been the first to set the example of distributing vernacular pamphlets on agricultural subjects. As a consequence, acclimatised tobacco is rapidly displacing the indigenous growths. The Kama variety, which Burmah owes to Colonel Horace Browne's experiments with Virginia seed, grows admirably. The chief districts are said to be Thayetmyo, Myanoung, Prome, Sandoway, and Ramree. "This latter district," says the report, "seems to be especially adapted for this industry, for while the price realised is larger, the average out-turn per acre is larger than in any other district in the province. The rate would give the cultivator a gross profit of 400 rupees per acre, the rent he pays being 2 rupees 1 anna." The Government analyst says also that Arracan tobacco contains the same proportions of nicotine and potassic carbonate which are found "in the favourite tobaccos of European smokers, or the Havannah and Manilla tobaccos of the English market." The testimony as to the flavour and general excellence of the best Burmah leaf is both unanimous and conclusive. It is also stated that the produce may easily be multiplied tenfold

In short the official and professional verdict—which now remains to be tested by private enterprize—is that, with a proper selection of soil and seed, all the finest known varieties of tobacco can be produced to any extent; that only skilful curing is required to ensure excellence in the manufactured article; and that, if the latter condition be satisfied, the success of India as a great tobacco-grower is only a question of time. The high quality of some of the American varieties is owing more to skilful management than to natural capabilities of soil. It is also asserted that the prospects of the new trade are really more encouraging than were—during the experimental stage—those of tea, coffee, and cinchona. The first trials in tea-planting were complete failures; yet, after the lapse of only a single generation, India sends us every year 25,000,000 pounds of excellent tea, and the trade is rapidly gaining on that of China. A few years ago the acclimatisation of cinchona seemed hopeless, yet the plant thrives splendidly, by millions, and has proved of incalculable benefit to mankind. The tobacco question, according to Indian official authority, has now "passed beyond the range of experiment;" and a large amount of information regarding soil, seed, manure, and farming methods stands at the disposal of any enterprising pioneer of industry. It now appears to be a question simply of curing; and as the first tea-planters imported native tea-growers from China, so the tobacco-planters for whom India is now waiting must introduce skilled curers from America and the Manillas.

THE varieties of brandy labels which one sees in any Indian store, and the variety of horrors which the bottles contain, make any note on the subject interesting. In the trade journals we find that the quantity of pure brandy made in France is not sufficient for France alone. The residue required is made up of spirits imported from England and Germany. Under the old commercial treaty with France, it appears that the English trader got his raw spirit admitted on more favourable terms than the German, and so obtained almost a monopoly of the trade. A large and profitable business has long been carried on by buying raw spirit at two shillings a gallon, exporting it to France, doctoring and coloring it there, and then returning it to Britain as fine French brandy. One old and well-known firm has suffered largely by the trick of the trade. Messrs. Hennessy, of Cognac, confine their trade to the higher classes of brandy, and casks with their brand on them are worth a considerable sum of money. In England and at Hamburg, there is a ready sale for such casks, which are at once filled with raw spirit, doctored, and sold as "Hennessy's first" at twelve shillings a gallon, the original cost being about half a crown.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A CORRESPONDENT at Sambulpore, Central Provinces, writes to the *Madras Times*:—"I have to record a most brutal murder which took place just outside the Wing lines a few days ago. A sweeper who had two wives murdered the eldest one with a large log of wood. He struck her a tremendous blow on the right side of the face with this huge piece of wood, and completely smashed the jaw and cheek bone, the right eye was knocked into the cavity of the skull, and the brains were protruding. The murderer was arrested and given over to the Police, and when questioned as to why he had killed his wife he replied, 'I have had a pain in my stomach for the last three or four days, and these women do nothing for me, and that is the reason I have killed her.' It appears that this poor woman, several days previous to the murder, had prevented her husband from committing suicide; he was in the act of cutting his throat when his wife wrenched the knife from his hand. It is the general opinion that the man is mad."

A MAN-EATER IN MADRAS.—A man-eater is said to be roaming about the Ballipully Ghat, committing great depredations. Two or three Railway watchmen, and a large number of cattle have already been carried away by this monster. Engineer Carter and a party of Shikarees proceeded in quest of the animal a few days ago but did not succeed in catching it. They intend to renew the search.—*Madras Mail.*

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ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES.

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

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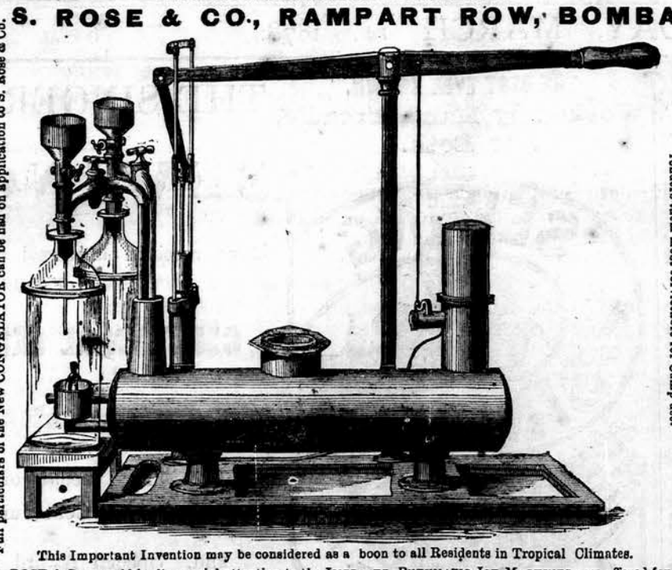
The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenious invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION OR ONE Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine, fitted with all requisites for working and packed in one case ..... Cash „ 275 0

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

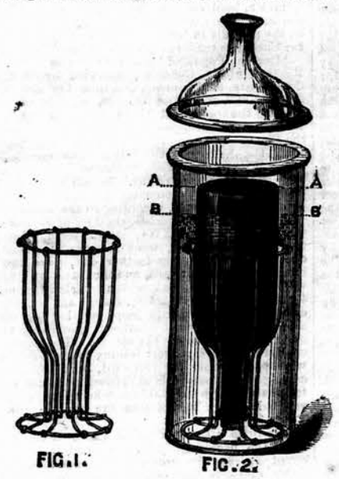


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.

ELEVATOR. For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

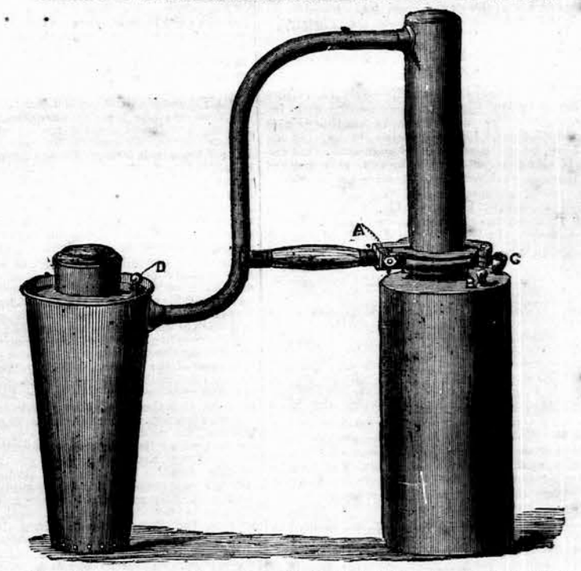
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.

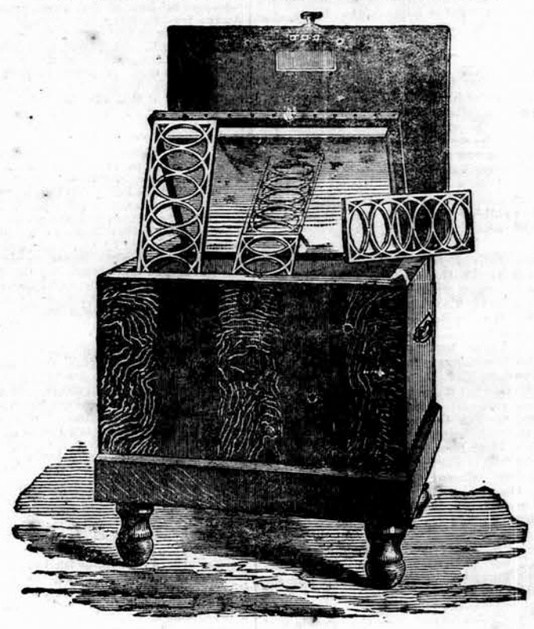


The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... „ 250 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



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Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ..... Rs. 140

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Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0

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By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hockin Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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(REGISTERED)

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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REGISTERED No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,077.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

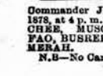
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AVA," 2600 Tons, 341 H.P. Commander H. T. DICKINSON, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., for Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Pulicat, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m., touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 4 p.m.

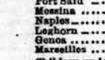
The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. OGGERTY, on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1878, at 10 a.m., sailing at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	40	24	14	
Naples	40	24	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

THE well-known Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,411 Tons, 400 H. P., sailing for Havre direct about 5th April, has excellent accommodation for a large number of passengers.

Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. COLLIN, on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BLAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... „ 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay November 13, 187[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th Mar.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Oates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderston	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

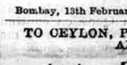
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babck	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orr	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Tc[illegible]k	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

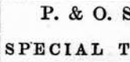
Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

VESSELS.	CAPT.	DISP. TONS.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3500	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Reguzzi	4211	350	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	4260	400	on 16th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, over 15-2 high, aged, fast and quiet to ride and drive either single, double or Tandem. Price Rs. 600; or with an old STANHOPE PHAETON and a set of double and single HARNESS. Rs. 900. Apply to FALLONJEE, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
COLOSSAL, PERSIAN, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN HIPPODROME
AND
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON.....Manager.
OMER KINGSLEY .....Director of Amusements.
WILLIAM THOMSON.....Treasurer.
ROBERT JOHNSON .....Assistant Manager.
HARRY W. CORBYN.....General Agent.
FRED. LYONS .....Advertising Agent.

MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
THE LARGEST SHOW ON EARTH.
REAL RACING HIPPODROME
AND
HIPPODRAMATIC HIPPOZANOZAPROVISO.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-15 O'CLOCK.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

MILLION PRICES! MILLION PRICES!
FROM 8 ANNAS TO 3 RUPEES.
Children under 12 years of age half price to all parts of the Tent.
4 ANNAS ONLY FOR CHILDREN TO THE PIT.

The Performances given at
WILSON'S HIPPODROMME
Are worth ten times the Price of Admission charged.

ROMAN RACES,	CHARIOT RACES,
FLAT RACES,	HURDLE RACES,
LIBERTY RACES,	INDIAN RACES,
PONY RACES,	FOOT RACES,
STEEPLECHASES,	MERRY SPORTS,

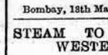
And without doubt the
GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.

For the Bank of Bengal,
W. E. CARBERRY, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th March 1878.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Capt. Rocco, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

EDUCATION.—3, GLEBE VILLAS, MITCHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND—THE MISSES WALLIS receive a limited number of young ladies, and with the aid of Masters, impart to them a thorough education. Terms moderate.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Marine Lines, Cumballa Hill and in Middle Colaba. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 32, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE, a pair of well-matched Chestnut Australian Carriage HORSES, young and fast; height above 15 hands. Price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED, a SCOTCH or a BULL TERRIER DOG, "PUP." Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th March 1878.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY
JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

Bastick, John, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Baigrie, Robert, C. B., late Colonel Bombay Staff Corps.
Farrel, E., late 3rd Engineer of the Steamer McLeod, Indus Steam Flotilla.
Gordon, William Robert, late Surgeon Bombay Medical Service.
Hollis, Richard, late of Ognawitee.
Langley, Charles Archibald, late Attorney at Law, Bombay.
Macalister, James, late Surgeon Bombay Medical Establishment.
Rosman, Michael, late Broker, Bombay.
Smith, A. Webb, Mrs., late, residing at Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Stewart, William, late Carriage Examiner G. I. P. Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, March 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REV. J. GELSON GREGSON, of Agra, will (D. V.) give an ADDRESS in the Baptist Chapel THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—"PHARISEES, ANCIENT and MODERN."

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, pair of TONGA PONIES. First rate stagers. Price Rs. 150. Apply by letter to Lieutenant Colonel GREIG, R. E., Post Office, Poona.

FOR SALE, a LUCKNOW CART, with extra springs. One D. B. Breech-Loading P. F. RIFLE by Calisher and Terry. One ditto ditto GUN by Adkin, Bedford. Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, and Co., Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, a Chesnut ARAB, aged 7, height 14-1; a Bay Arab aged 6, height 14-2. Both are trained chargers and will carry a lady. For particulars apply to Lieut-Colonel JUSTICE, Military Secretary.

A PARK PHAETON, nearly new; pair of well-bred DECCAN PONIES and Brass-Mounted English HARNESS. Both ponies regularly ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 950. Apply to Professor WORDSWORTH, Breach Candy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5: with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to order. J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of dringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, orchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management in conjunction with their Continental Agents have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; the result of these efforts has been to place the Company's transactions in the Wine Department largely in excess of any other House in India "*dealing direct with the consumer*," and in order to maintain and extend this position the best endeavours of the Management will continue to be directed to the extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of constituents.

REVISED PRICES, FEBRUARY 1878.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. 27 0 15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity ..... 19 0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	Rs. 46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry 34 0 18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR 28 0 15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8	

CLARETS.

St. JULIEN, MEDOC BORDEAUX, PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines)	Rs. 10 0	5 12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs. 21 0 11 8
	10 0	5 12	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after) 26 0 14 8
	12 0	7 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Dinner Wines) 31 0 16 8
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0	

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs. 19 0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...	

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8	CHABLIS ..... Rs. 18 0 10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White 38 0 21 0
MACON	23 0	12 8	
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8	

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs. 26 0 14 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42 0	23 0	HOCHHEIM „ 25 0 13 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	22 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL ..... 23 8 ... 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH („)	36 0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL) 20 0 11
			LAUBENHEIM (STILL) 17 8 9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...	SCHARZBERG (STILL) ..... Rs. 33 0 18 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) 27 0 14 8
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0	WINNINGEN ..... 20 0 ...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled	Rs. 30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... 22 0 ...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's ..... 20 0 ...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..... 22 0 ...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY ..... 27 8 ...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...	Do. do. ** ..... 31 8 ...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...	Do. do. *** ..... 33 0 ...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do. ..... 27 0 ...
			MARTELL'S do. ..... 27 8 ...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do. ..... 36 0 ...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	„	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the { Green	„	7 12	3 12
Monastery { Yellow	„	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	„	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	„	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE	„	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	„	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE	„	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE	„	3 0	...

VERMOUTH	per bottle.	1	4
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	„	3	8
GINGER WINE	per dozen.	17	0
GINGER BRANDY	„	17	0
ORANGE WINE	„	17	0
ORANGE BITTERS	„	18	0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	„	...	18
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	½ Pints.	...	12
BRANDY BITTERS			0
WINE BITTERS			

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY. BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Quarts	Cash Prices, per doz	Rs.	5 12
Imperial pints	„	„	5 0
Pints	„	„	3 12

Stone's bottling of Bass's Ale, and Moline and Burke's bottling of Guinness's Stout at same rates.

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.

Cash Prices—HOGSHEADS, each Rs. 80: KILDERKINS, each Rs. 34.

VIENNA BEER.

Imported direct from the Brewery.

Quarts.....per doz. Rs. 6 8 | Pints .....per doz. Rs. 4 0

COOPER.

Shipments regularly received of this favourite beverage from "JOHNSON," the ORIGINAL maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market. Quarts, per doz., Cash Rs. 5-8; Pints, Rs. 3-8.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FINEST QUALITY. BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

Quarts, per dozen Cash Rs. 8-0; Pints Rs. 5-8.

☞ Constituents are respectfully cautioned against the danger attending the consumption of the cheap and inferior brands of Cider commonly sold in this market.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and friends and avail themselves of this opportunity to invite attention to the Price List of their superior Kangra Valley Teas, and to assure their patrons that, while the prices of their Teas are lower than have ever been offered to the public, the quality maintains the same high standard.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH MARCH 1878.

THE political telegrams published this afternoon are generally regarded as indicating the probability of serious complications, but they came too late in the day to have any serious effect on business.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams show no material alteration of any kind. Consols are still quoted at 95⅛ and French Rentes at 110½, while Enfaced Rupee Paper is as previously quoted. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. Seeds are unchanged, as also is Wheat to arrive, although on the spot Reuter reports a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. This movement in all probability is due to increasing ready stocks, but at the same time it would scarcely have taken place had political affairs been considered at all warlike.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market Reuter reports as steady, but the detailed quotations show a decline of 1½d. per piece in 8¼lb. 39 inch Shirtings, 9 lb. 45 inch Shirtings and 50 inch Madapollams. Cotton in Liverpool closed unchanged, sales 7,000 bales, but while spot prices were unaltered arrivals were evidently weaker, F. G. F. Dhollera March-April shipment Canal being quoted at 5½ d. and Fair Omra in the same position at 4¼d. per lb. Not only do these rates indicate a fall of about ¼d. per lb. in Liverpool, but they show a loss of about ⅛d. per lb. on our currencies here. No better indication could be had of the poor opinion of the market entertained in Liverpool, nor is it any matter of surprise with bad trade in Manchester, the future of politics most uncertain, and the American receipts on a scale which warrant estimates of a total crop of 4,700,000 bales.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents, futures not being quoted. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	11,000	8,000	11,000
Four days' do.	39,000	24,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,682,000	3,629,000	3,604,000

The special telegram which we published this morning respecting Silver indicates how very unsettled the Market is, and how difficult it is to form any reliable opinion as to the future. It is quite possible that the telegrams to-morrow morning may confirm the rise which our correspondent reports, but in the meantime Reuter still quotes the previous day's price of 54¼d. per oz., and private messages do not allude to any fresh movement. A purchase of a quarter of a million for Paris would undoubtedly be an important feature, especially if backed up by a demand for America, but people here cannot forget that only three weeks ago we had similar reports of large buying for the Continent and America, which turned out eventually to be really on Indian account. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts will prove the best test of the actual position, and unless the average rate is considerably over 1s. 8⅛ per Rupee, we will be pretty safe in assuming that the destination of the purchases reported by our correspondent has not really transpired.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning, on the strength of our telegram already mentioned, opened very firm with few buyers at yesterday's rates, but during the day a quieter feeling supervened, and, although owing to the usual indisposition to operate on a Wednesday pending news about Councils, only a small business has been done, we close with a decidedly weaker tendency. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet with an easier tendency, the news this afternoon being evidently regarded as unfavourable. We quote Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half (of which there is very little offering), Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a downward tendency. As regards Land Companies, numerous reports are current, as to the proposals made by Government, respecting which we need only say that the various shares have not risen, but that Colabas have declined from Rs. 840 to Rs. 820 per share, others being unchanged. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. In Press Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving shares are very dull in sympathy with the extreme depression in the demand for local goods, and we quote a decline of Rs. 20 in Bombay United and Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in *Colabas*, and Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Nursey, and Oriental.

COTTON to-day has been on the whole a very quiet market. In the morning some little demand was apparent at yesterday's rates, but after receipt of the political advices, buyers withdrew, and although prices are nominally unchanged, there is nothing doing pending further advices from Home. The following are current quotations for April delivery :—

Good Hingunghaut.....	Rs. 201	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	" 200	"	"
Good Comra	" 187	"	"
F. G. F. "	" 181	"	"
G. F. "	" 177	"	"
Fair "	" 158	"	"
F. G. F. Dhollera.....	" 188	"	"
G. F. "	" 183	"	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered. For ready shipment by steam to Liverpool we quote £1-7-6 and for to 10th April £1-10 per ton, while by sailing ship rates are offering at £1-12-6 without leading to business. For Trieste and Venice £2-2-6 payable here is the quoted rate.

PIECE Goods have undergone no change. Both from first hands and the bazaar the demand is quite of a retail character and quotations are quite nominal.

COALS are unaltered, both on the spot and to arrive, the chief demand at the moment being for Cardiff for steamer consumption.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	2 p.c.	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	695
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	695
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Allianee Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,975
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,350
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	935
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	245
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	95
Colaba S. and W. Co....	960	1,000	all	45 p.s*	915
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	785
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,150
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	385
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jeyraj Indico Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	915
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,170
K. Mucoonjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	915
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	Nil	625
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,220
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,180
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	850
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	320
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	700
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	830
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	700
Do do. 4 Share..	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	265
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	520	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for he half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1250,
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	860
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	100	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	480
Ballary	175	1,000	all	60	635
Berar Company (New)..	150	500	all	45 p.s	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	50 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	40 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	500
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	305
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Sein. e Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	104
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	825
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	285
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	23
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do, New Shares. ..	..	£15	196·5·15	do.	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP DARTFORD, 1,273 tons, Captain W. Richards, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BURGOS, 1,152 tons, Captain W. B. Curson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with general cargo.

THE S. S. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 182 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CAPE VERDE, 1,711 tons, Captain A. Mullan, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle, 22nd Dec., with a cargo of 2,416 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Gas Co.

THE BARQUE JANE AVERY, 422 tons, Captain J. E. Dodds, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Mauritius 19th Feb., with a cargo of 8,404 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Rocco, sailing to-morrow at 10 a.m.

For Genoa,—Mr M Kempson, Mrs Kempson, Major Charles M Moberly, Lieut-Col R S Hill, Mrs Hill, 1 child and 2 infants, and 1 European Nurse, Mrs J T Harris. Lieut Christie R E, Mr J L Kipling, Mrs J E Grant, H E Guillame de Weckherlin, Mr Mouny Moylah and 2 Burmese friends, Mons Le Chevalier Maurice de Manner and one servant, Mr A Tyler, Mr Lindsay Eric Smith, Lieut-Col Macintyre Mr Jan Mahomed, Mr Ismmamdeen, Mr Eduljee Manockjee Mr Cowasjee Hormusjee Mistry and Lieut-Col Mayne.

For Suez.—Mr Bernard, Mrs Bernard and Miss Bernard.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Jane Avery	Dodds	Mauritius, Feb 19.
13	Cape Verde	Mullan	Newcastle, Dec 22.
	Ocrun (s).....	Baker.....	Mandvee, Mar 11.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Southampton, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Burgos (s).....	Curson	Rangoon.
	Nimrod	Lyle	Elephant Point.

The ship Dartford, Richards, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Helios, to Calcutta.
Steamer Melita, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Gange, to Trieste, Venice &c.
Steamer Arago, to Liverpool via the Canal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
10	Bay of Biscay	.....	London.
	Zarcobia.....	.....	London.
	Eurynome	.....	Melbourne.
	Navarino (s)	.....	Calcutta.
11	Surat (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Crusader (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
10	Baghdad (s).....	.....	Bombay & S. Ports.
	Tenasserim (s)	.....	Negapatam,
	Cawnpore	.....	Negapatam.
	Chanda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Birnman Wood	.....	London via Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Navarino,—From Calcutta to London—Mr and Mrs McEwan, Messrs Foster, Carol, F Serrosi, C Rowe, R A Grieve, Easy, Maffet, Wylie, Ashton, Mrs Loftas, Mr and Mrs Smith, Miss Saunders, Master Richerlien and three children, Mr and Mrs Buchan and child, Mr Wollaston's child and ayah, and one native servant. From Calcutta to Port Said—Mr Leori.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27	Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Suez.	
	Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.	
	Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Sea.	
28	Kent, ss, Gibbs, from Melbourn.	
	Nellie, ss, Jaffery, from Cardiff.	
Mar. 1	Almora, ss, Hutchison, from Calcutta.	
	Penang, ss, Avern, from Bombay.	
	2 Pimoon, H M S, Pa-lay, from Portsmouth.	
	Marlahan, ss, Barlow, from Rangoon.	
3	Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Bombay.	
	Aretusa, ss, Milanovich, from Jeddah.	
4	Evelyn, ss, Fleetham, from Colombo.	
	Castore, ss, Marussig, from Bombay.	
	Nautilus G Gunboat, Valois, from Colombo.	
	Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Jeddah.	
	Galatea, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.	
5	Wolviston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.	
	Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.	
	Nebo, ss, Pitts, from Rangoon.	

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27	Venetia, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.	
28	Oxyth, ss, McNabb, to Bombay.	
	Kent, ss, Gibb, to London.	
Mar. 1	Bantam, No 1, Hopper, Brandt, to Batavia.	
	Nephelia E, ss, Vasphi, to Berbera.	
	Penang, ss, Avern, to Liverpool.	
2	Nebo, ss, Seaborne, to Bombay.	
	W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, to Calao.	
	Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to London.	
	Martaban, ss, Barlow, to Port Said F O.	
4	Albula, ss, Bradley, to Bombay.	
	Simoom, H M S, Pasley, to Zanzibar,	
	Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.	
	Evelyn, Fleetham, to London.	
	Castore, ss, Marussig, to Trieste	
5	Arabian, ss, Hancock, to Bassorah.	
	Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Bombay.	
	Galatea, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.	
	Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Genoa.	
	Nebo, ss, Potts, to Port Said F O.	
6	Nautilus, G gunboat, Velois, to Suez.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, 1 G S, Campbell, from Perim
Chyebassa, ss, Sanquet, from Red Sea.
Cyclops, ... Bombay.
Dalhousie, ... Bombay.
Nellie, ss, Jaffery, from Cardiff.
Wolviston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—18 casks sodawater bottles 26 casks glassware, and case travelling boxes, Treacher and Co; 2 packages hard ware and 1 package powder flasks, Tyebally Rawoodjee; 16 casks brass wire, Forbes and Co; 14 packages boot, Grindlay Groom and Co; 10 drums linseed oil and 3 casks paints of sorts, Ebram A Cama; 50 drums linseed oil, Rhinoo Sasha and Co; 390 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co; 30 cases fine grape wine, Treacher and Co.

City of Baltimore s—1,990 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; Brankesome Hall s—packages hardware, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy; 76 boxes copper bolts and 76 boxes yellow metal, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 6 bales printing papers, Abdoolally M Shurufally; 11 cases oilmanstore, A R Shurufally.

Zerbinos—1,000 bundles hoop iron, A Blaschek and Co; 15 casks bleaching powder, Mahamedally Jamaldin; 2,932 bundles sheet iron, A R S Mahamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s—11 casks fuse, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

Naples s—4 cases foolscap papers and 1 case binding cloth, Rhinoo Sasha and Co; 12 casks iron wire, E Ezoofally; 10 cases brandy, Abramovitz and Co; 3,999 plates hard spelter, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 6 casks hardware, Mahamedali Habutbhoy; 7 casks hardware, Jewanjee Noorbhoy; 8,337 casks hard spelter, R L Southern and Co; 21 casks pale ale, W Watson and Co; 9 casks hardware, Dewjee Canjee; 10 casks steel wire, A C Hutchison; 5 cases cutlery, Rashboy Tyebally; 50 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Bathe.

Agra s—32 packages earthenware 14 cases glassware and 1 case lamps, The New Colaba Co.,

FROM GLASGOW.

Maraval s—153 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 200 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

Tuscany s—35 drums linseed oil, 10 drams turpentine, 2 drums neats foots oil and 16 packages soft soap, S T Mahamedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—455 bundles rattans, Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 51 bales rags, Goculdass Ludha; 168 cwts pepper, Damoder Huridass; 2 bales wool, Sagurmul Surdarmull; 261 cwts coffee and 10 bales hides, Dhurrumsey Velljee; 3284 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass and Co; 20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 41 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 2314 cwts myrabollams, S M Sewjee; 40 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedas.

Italia s—160 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 23 cwts. myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 68 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; Hemchund; 250 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co; 20 bales cotton, W. Nicoland Co; 784 cwtseoir yarn, Jewraj Lalljee.

City of Baltimore s—102 bales cotton, Kewaldass Trioamdass; 400 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 59 cwts B. horns, Hassum Noormahamad.

Arago s—1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott, and Co.

S verus s—104 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Angeo A Oswald.—3 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund.

Earl of Zetland—60 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 375 cwt myrabollams, Pomjee Jewraz.

Z rbino s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Gangee s—2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bro hers.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Zerbino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melitia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Michel Chevaleer—90 bales cotton, Vicay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—160 cwts rapeseed, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—250 cwts coffee, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—750 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—677 cwts red raisins, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy; 50 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 450 baskets onions, Huson Khojbhoy; 181 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talatee; 80 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·932
Temperature of the Air.....	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·7
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	67·81
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	74·1
General Direction of wind.....NW, WNW, NW, S, SSW, SW, WSW, W, SbW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	202.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Hajee Dadoo Mirza vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo Meya.

LONG CAUSES.

701-76—Pestonjee K—Ferozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C—Shapurjee and T.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Lowdon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani and Muljee and B.
585-76—Rimington, H and L—Arnt Kerpall vs C. A. Turner.
613-77—Tyabjee and S—Veerchund Khimchund vs John Campbell and another—Lyech and T.
608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dotto and others vs Thacker Liladhar K—Lynch and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Gungabai widow vs Khinjee Jairam.

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Judgment.

742-77—Jefferson and P—B-cher Akba and others vs Ruttonjee Merwanjee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

1-78—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khandoo Mahadoo vs Juggonath Vithoba and others—In person.
2-78—Crawford and B—Tarachund Goreedass vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and G.
430-77—Lynch and Tobin—Munchersha Bezonjee vs Nusserwanjee Pandey—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Wahab, Col, 6th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Hildebrand, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Aden.
Sylvester, Surg Major, on duty, from Dharwar.
Grace, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Narsingphur.

MARCH 13.

Mercer, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.
Stacpole, Lieut, Qr Mr Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stevenson, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seeroor.
Mayne, Major, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Bredin, Captain, 22nd Madras N I, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 5.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Col R Chalmers, Officiating Commandant, is confirmed in the appointment.

Lieut Col T G Ross, Officiating 2nd in (Command 39th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col Chalmers.

3rd Native Infantry—Col R Blair, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, in succession to Col G A St P Fooks, retired.

Lieut Col W A Garden, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Col R Blair.

Captain G F Skinner, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Wing Commander, in succession to Lieut Col W A Garden.

10th Native Infantry—Lieut W H Young, 67th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, dated 27th Feb 1878.

41st Native Infantry—Captain B Wemyss, Wing Officer, to Officiate as Wing Commander, vice Captain V W Tregear, on furlough.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following transfers of Staff Corps probationers :—

3rd Native Infantry—Lieut C G B Hervey, from the 39th N I, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Captain G J Skinner, promoted.

34th Native Infantry—Lieut E W Dun, from the 22nd N I to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Captain J G M Del Beau, exchanged.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Vety Surgeon E W Going, [B, late C Brigade,] to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

13th Hussars—Major [Brevet Lieut Col] H T Butler, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for one year from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

13th Hussars—Lieut H J Blagrove, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut J H Watson to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Captain H Torbenson, F Battery 5th Brigade, late F Battery 19th Brigade, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Lieut F N Maude, (attached to Sappers and Miners,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Captain (Local Major) R W B Crowther-Beynon, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Captain (Local Major) C S Ferry, to England, from the 28th March to the 30th Sept, on private affairs.

73rd Foot—Captain [Brevet Major] J T B Mayne, to England, from the 5th March to date of retirement from the service.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 19th, 1h. 58·7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	{ 6 20 m { 6 22 a	0 48 m 1 9 a
Fr. 15	.....	6 10	6 8	{ 8 11 m { 9 19 a	2 32 m 2 31 a
Sat. 16	.....	6 9	6 8	{ 10 21 m { 10 0 a	3 32 m 3 34 a
Sun. 17	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 8	{ 10 14 m { 10 36 a	4 12 m 4 20 a
Mon. 18	.....	6 8	6 9	{ 10 59 m { 11 10 a	4 51 m 5 2 a
Tues. 19	.....	6 7	6 9	{ 11 42 m { 11 46 a	5 28 m 5 43 a
Wed. 20	.....	6 6	6 9	{ 0 24 m {	6 4 m 6 27 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

[illegible] BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST, DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party, during His Excellency's tour, should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

S. C. BAYLEY,
For Private Secy. to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, March 9, 1878.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Pamina) to His Excellency the Governor General, and Offg. Private Secy.
Lieut.-Col. G. Villiers, Military Secy.
Mrs. Barnott.
Lord W. Beresford, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SHARP—March 13th, at Colaba, Bombay, Selena, the beloved wife of R. W. Sharp, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHATER—March 3rd, at 9, Victoria Terrace, the wife of M Chater, of a son.

WATT—March 7th, at Hooghly, the wife of Dr George Watt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTONE—HARVEY—March 4th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev T Moore, B A, William Hope Johnstone, to Adelaide Alice Burnside Harvey.

DEATHS.

MAHOMED—March 7th, at Chinsurah, Intezoonessa Begum, widow of the late Prince Goolam Mahomed, K C S I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

IF there be any truth in the disquieting telegrams about the renewed advance of the Russians on Constantinople and Gallipoli, we may assume that Lord Derby has by this time ceased to be Foreign Minister of England, and that the English Government is on the point of declaring war against Russia. For such an advance would compromise the safety of the British Fleet in the Sea of Marmora, whose way of retreat through the Dardanelles Lord Derby thought he had secured by Russian pledges not to occupy Gallipoli. It seems to us, however, we confess, incredible that even Russian perfidy should have thus outraged English good faith, though, if Russia is backed by Germany and Turkey, she may think that she can now defy the rest of Europe.

THE progress made by the Bombay Volunteers since the formation of the regiment eight months ago is so great, even in the opinion of dispassionate military critics, as to afford a fair justification for those compliments with which the ardour of a civilian soldiery requires to be and ought to be occasionally caressed. The strength of the various companies at the inspection parade before the General of the district on Saturday last, and again yesterday morning before the Honorary Colonel, Sir Richard Temple,—though, of course, owing to the great distances the men of the suburban companies have to travel, the muster at a morning parade can never be so good as in the evening,—and the very creditable way in which the different manœuvres were gone through, show that volunteering has now taken a firm root in Bombay, and that we have good grounds for hoping it will continue to grow and flourish abundantly. We may congratulate the Volunteers on having already outlived the sneers of those critics who are to be found in all communities, to whom the display of public spirit in any form whatever seems to be offensive, and who take it as a personal injury that anyone should presume to live a life less selfish and worthless than their own. The present success of the movement, achieved after the complete failure of two previous efforts, may be ascribed to several causes. At the breakfast given by the Governor to the officers yesterday much stress was laid on the satisfactory results of the personal interest His Excellency has from the beginning taken in the Volunteers; and this was not the mere language of courtiers. Whatever may be Sir Richard Temple

port for 1877, which described the system of police and preventive imprisonment established by order of Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant-Governor, in November 1875, as "an uncontrolled and fearful engine of oppression," by which "a vast amount of bitter wrong and oppression has been inflicted upon the people," and whose "result has been more demoralising to the lower classes than even the continuance of serious crime could be." Whether the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has not stated that, "looking to the vast number of false cases established over Bengal," and "from an examination of some cases which have come before him," he has reason to fear "that very many of the persons convicted were really innocent." And, whether, if this be so, the Governor General, Lord Lytton, has taken any measures to supervise such an abuse of power.

WRITING from Vienna on the 21st February, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It looks very much as if a *modus vivendi* between the British fleet and the Russian Army before Constantinople has not yet been found, and as if what appeared to be a compromise was only a lull. The withdrawal of the English ironclads from the immediate neighbourhood of the Capital does not seem to be regarded by the Muscovites as a proper equivalent for the concession that they themselves should not occupy Stamboul, or, at least, take up positions near the Straits so as to have more or less command of them from the land side. The peculiar situation of the Army is brought forward as the ground why Russia cannot remain in the position assigned her by the line of demarcation as long as the British fleet is within the Dardanelles. According to arrangements made since the armistice was concluded, the main line of communication of the army south of the Balkans is the Black Sea, and it was with the view of completing the line that the occupation of the forts of Burgas and Midia has been expressly stipulated for. But if the British fleet, it is argued, be in the Sea of Marmora, it may at any moment steam through into the Black Sea and interrupt the present line of communication of the army in Roumelia, forcing it again to use the long and circuitous land route across the Balkans, which would decidedly injure their military position. The Russians, therefore, wish either that the British fleet should withdraw beyond the Dardanelles, or else that they should have guarantees against such a contingency as above alluded to; and it seems that *pourparlers* are going on between London and St. Petersburg for the purpose of arranging this difficulty. Meanwhile, the view of the arrest of Suleiman Pasha at Gallipoli, and the intention announced to send him before a Court-Martial for insubordination, makes it look as if the Russians were preparing for all eventualities. Suleiman, as you know, was ordered to proceed to Thessaly with 7,000 men, and it was consequently supposed that the Russians were not altogether foreign to the resolution of the Porte to remove from the lines of Bulair so self-willed a man, together with some, at least, of the troops which held those lines, so that there might be no risk of any untoward event, in case the Russians felt it necessary to make a rapid descent from the line of demarcation to occupy Bulair. In these circumstances, therefore, the arrest of Suleiman for insubordination looks very much as if he were suspected of an intention to act upon the principles which guided him when he occupied the lines and was determined to hold them, though in this particular instance his stubborn will seems to have been forestalled and foiled."

TELEGRAMS having arrived from Philadelphia, indicating an intention on the part of the European Powers to invite the United States to participate in the approaching Congress, the proposition is being extensively discussed in America. The prevailing opinion is that the United States should hold aloof, in accordance with their settled policy to avoid entangling themselves in European alliances. The President, however, has not yet received any invitation to participate. The propriety of accepting it, when it does come, will be made the subject of discussion in a special Cabinet Council.

THE scene (says the *World*) is Count Beust's ball. Count Schouvaloff is standing looking out at the dancers, one hand in his pocket. To him Dr. 'Billy' Russell. 'What are you feeling for, Count?' asks the humorist; 'another telegram?' 'No,' says the Count, 'my passport.'—N. B. The Count denies the whole thing, and says it is a facetious invention of 'Billy's,' who tells the story with great glee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARADE.

WE were glad to see that the parade of the Volunteers yesterday morning, before the Honorary Colonel, H. E. Sir R. Temple, Governor of Bombay, was a success. The attendance, though not so large as on Saturday last, was still very good, and it was satisfactory to see that the rather petty-minded jealousy awakened in some quarters by the fact that the invitation to breakfast subsequently was limited to officers and non-commissioned officers met with so little acceptation generally in the corps. There was an average attendance of seventeen files (34 men) per company, which, considering the hour for which the parade was called, was not by any means a bad muster. What was rather to be regretted, was that the Governor was late in arriving on the ground, and that the men were kept standing half an hour drawn up ready to receive him. The scene of operations was the General Parade Ground, at one end of which had been erected spacious tents for the accommodation of the guests at breakfast. In front of the tents was a flagstaff, and the Volunteers were drawn up in line facing the flagstaff. When H. E. the Governor rode on to the ground, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Anderson, Captain Frith, Captain Currie, Dr. Waters, Subadar Shaik Cassim, and other members of his staff, he took up his position beside the flagstaff, and the Volunteers greeted his arrival with a general salute. Then, taking the word from the Commandant, Lieut. Col. Sexton, the battalion broke into column to the right; marched past in column and quarter column, and at the double; deployed to the right; advanced and retired in echelon; went through manual and firing exercises (under the command of Major Maxwell), and performed several other movements.

Before dismissing the corps, H. E. the Governor rode forward and addressed the men as follows:—

Volunteers, though I wish you could have turned out stronger to-day, I am happy to say that those who are here have done extremely well. I do not mean to flatter you at all, but I am advised by the military authorities present that your movements on parade to-day have been, not perfect indeed, but still very tolerably good, and decidedly respectable and competent when all allowances have been made which must be made for young soldiers. Volunteers, as the hot weather is coming on, the drill season will soon be over, and your musketry course will be completed by the end of April. After that, you will doubtless rest in summer quarters for a season. During the interval, you will doubtless gather fresh energy and new zeal for your duties during the ensuing cold weather. Then you must once more set to work steadily to squad drill. It is squad drill, I am advised by the military authorities, which will really make you well trained, drilled, and efficient soldiers. During the interval, also, you will have time to reflect upon the many contingencies in the world which may threaten our safety. Bearing all that in mind, you will, I hope, exhort your friends, relations, and acquaintances, to join the Volunteer movement; and then we may hope by next Xmas to have such a body of Volunteers, as regards strength and discipline, that may well be paraded together with the regular troops. The day when you shall be paraded with your comrades of the regular European army, and shall obtain the commendation of the inspecting General,—that will be the proudest day for the Volunteers of Bombay.

We noticed that the Governor, although he is Honorary Colonel of the Corps, did not wear the uniform, but appeared on parade in mufti.

THE BREAKFAST.

At the conclusion of the Honorary Colonel's speech, the battalion was marched off in fours, and the men were dismissed. The sergeants and corporals were told to remain, and were formed up in order according to their companies, and marched back to the tents, in front of which they piled arms. Then (the officers having made their obeisance separately) they were marched inside and presented to H. E. the Governor by name, each saluting as he passed. There were three tents ranged in a row, the centre one furnished as a reception room, and those on either side as breakfast rooms. In the one on the left the officers were to breakfast, and in that on the right, the non-commissioned officers were accommodated. During breakfast, H. E. the Governor's Band occupied the centre room, played the following selections:—

March	The Bombay Volunteers ..... Plumpton.
Overture	Mannenhatt an Bord ..... Suppé.
Valse	Or et Azur ..... Lemothe.
Morceaux	Corset obligato ..... Muller.
Fantasia Originale	For Oboe Solo ..... Bressant.
Polka	Flattergold ..... Faust.

IN THE OFFICERS' TENT.

To meet the officers at breakfast, H. E. the Governor had invited several gentlemen, honorary members of the corps and others, and there were present, beside the Governor and staff and Volunteer officers, the Commander in-Chief, H.E. Sir Chas. Staveley, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Aitchison, Col. Hogge, Col. Justice (Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief), Dr. Anderson, 3rd Hussars, the Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott), Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Chas. Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Maclean, Captain Pilkington, and Sir F. Souter.

After breakfast,

His Excellency the Governor proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

H.E. the Governor next proposed the toast of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General with all the honours.

Three cheers were given for Lord Lytton and "one cheer more" called for by H. E. Sir Richard Temple.

His Excellency the Governor then said—Gentlemen, I now rise to give you what may be called the toast of the morning, namely, "Success to Volunteering in Bombay." Gentlemen, in the presence of so many military auditors I will not trouble you with any technical or professional matters. I will only say that during the coming recess we may reflect with satisfaction, and indeed with happiness, on the prospect of our meeting again during the next drill season when we shall have perhaps shooting matches and parades with 1,000 men enough to make up two battalions. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, for one moment I will ask you to consider what are the civic and social values of volunteering. The topic seems to be appropriate on such occasions as this when I, a civilian, am addressing the civic soldiery of Bombay. Then, gentlemen, I beg you to remember that volunteering has three great advantages—firstly, it encourages and stimulates public spirit; secondly, it consolidates European society and keeps us together; thirdly, it gives to all the world outside of us Europeans an impression that we are a united people, having strong bonds of union among ourselves. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, as regards public spirit. Every man among us must first think of his family, of his household, of his fortune; but as an Englishman speaking to Englishmen, or, if you prefer it, as a British speaking to Britons, I say that next after our families and our fortunes the thing we love is our country. In volunteering we show our willingness to sacrifice something of time, which is ours money, for that purpose. Gentlemen, there is a certain sort of wheel to which everyone of us is prepared to put his shoulder and drag it through the ruts of danger. Then, again, politically there is a certain sort of plough to which everyone of us will put his hand and drive it through the furrows of trouble. Then, gentlemen, as regards the consolidation of European society—I say European because we have Germans and Swiss among us, and we shall be happy to include Americans in the category of Europeans—I say that as Europeans we have a nationality, an idiosyncrasy which is our own. Much as we may sympathise with the many nations and races which inhabit this great capital, still we are and must ever be a body separate of ourselves, and scattered as we are, occupied as we are in diverse avocations, seldom as we have opportunities of meeting. I say there are certain times, places, and occasions when we may all most appropriately meet together. Where is there a better time than a volunteer inspection? What a better place than a volunteer parade? Then, again, the officers are elected by the corps, the non-commissioned officers, whose cheers we hear from a neighbouring tent, they also are elected by the corps, so that on this occasion we are surrounded by the representatives of the volunteers, and thus we help each one of us in our individual capacity to keep the whole of European society together. (Applause.) Thirdly, gentlemen, it must be admitted that, constituted as we are, a body of numerous individuals of diverse modes of education, of occupation, and of associations, and having as Britons will ever have independent minds, there must needs be often controversies and differences of opinion and a certain sort of dissension among us. I myself unfortunately have to take part in those controversies and differences as much as any one; but, gentlemen, when it comes to the scratch then there is no difference of opinion among us. (Applause.) When we are confronted with danger, trouble, or anxiety, then indeed we are seen before all things to be one mind, and that mind is directed to the benefit of our native country, on behalf of it wheresoever we dwell and in whatever quarter in the world it is our lot to live and to labour. Think of these things, I entreat you, Volunteers, during the coming recess, urge these considerations upon all your friends, relations, and acquaintances, then when we shall have our parade during the next season let your solid, serried ranks indicate that resolute spirit which arises from a cool and calm consideration of all the possible contingencies which may befal us, let your measured and well-regulated movements be an index of that disciplined fortitude which you will evince in any possible emergencies. Think of these things, gentlemen, and drink to the success of the volunteering movement in Bombay. (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Sexton, who was received with applause, said—Your Excellency, on my own behalf and on that of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps, which I have the honour to command, I rise to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have drunk success to the Volunteer movement in Bombay and to the equally cordial manner in which you, gentlemen, have responded to it. If there were anything more than another wanting to give the Volunteer movement success in Bombay it is the kind interest that your Excellency has from its commencement taken in the Bombay Rifle Corps and for the great encouragement that the head of the army and the general officer commanding the Bombay district, the departments and the public generally have shown to the movement. (Applause.) We feel deeply grateful for the kindness we have received from all, and all I can say on behalf of the corps is that should the time of danger ever come, I make bold to think that the Bombay Rifle Volunteers will be found in their places. (Applause.) I have been assured by competent judges and people who know the town well that we must not take the small numbers as we now stand as an index of the Bombay feeling, and that if there were war to-morrow in which England was concerned, the corps would be doubled in a week, and this I firmly believe. (Applause.) There is a first-rate spirit in the corps generally, and that spirit I need not say every officer and non-commissioned officer now entertained by your Excellency will do all in his power to foster. Once more let me thank you on their behalf for the kind manner in which you have wished success to the volunteering movement. (Loud applause.)

Major Hamilton Maxwell—Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing the health of the Governor of Bombay. (Loud applause.) I think that had it not been for the exertions and the kind influence which His Excellency has brought to bear we should never have found the Volunteer movement succeed in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) It has been tried over and over again, but until the end of last year it has never been so successful, and I consider that if a meed of praise is due to anyone for the success of the movement it is His Excellency. (Hear, hear.) I have very much pleasure in proposing the health of the Governor of Bombay as our Honorary Commandant. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor replied in these terms—Gentlemen, I am sure that you do me too much honour in attributing so much of the success that has attended this movement to my poor exertions. I am sure there are many gentlemen present at this board to whose advocacy the success of this movement is much more due than to mine. But, gentlemen, in so far as I may have contributed to the movement, I claim to have done nothing more than my plain duty as an English citizen and as a British Governor. (Applause.)

IN THE OTHER TENT.

In the tent where the non-commissioned officers breakfasted were Major Rivett-Carnac, and Captain Fraser Hore, occupying the centre seats on either side the table, and also Captain Weir, Captain Currie, Dr. Waters, and Lieut. Wyer.

This was an extremely jolly party.

After breakfast, Major Rivett-Carnac proposed the health of the Queen and Empress of India. This toast having been received with due and loyal honours, Captain Carnac next, in the name of Sir Richard Temple, the Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteers, proposed "Success and prosperity to the Bombay Volunteer Corps."

Captain Hore responded, and expressed a hearty opinion that the Volunteers owed a great deal to Sir Richard Temple. (Hear, hear). If it had not been for our popular Governor, in fact, the Bombay Volunteers would not have been here to-day. It was his doing alone that got up the Volunteers; and Captain Hore was quite sure that if it had not been for Sir Richard they would never have been the magnificent corps that they were. (Loud applause.) There was an attempt made in former years to get up a Volunteer Corps in Bombay, but it failed because Government did not support it. He begged to propose the health of "Our Honorary Colonel, Sir Richard Temple."

The toast was drunk with "three times three."

Captain Hore—Now, let us have a little private toast of our own. I ask you to drink the health of Major Rivett-Carnac, (cheers), who belonged to one of the most magnificent corps that ever rode in pigskin, the 11th Hussars.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, Major Carnac evidently being a general favourite.

In reply Major Rivett-Carnac, taking as his text the proverb that "brevity is the soul of wit," returned hearty thanks.

Corporal Graves asked leave to propose a toast and asked those present (members of B. Company especially) to drink better health and long life to Captain Forbes, who was prevented from being present by a severe illness.

There was immediately a warm response of "better health to Captain Forbes."

On the motion of Color Sergeant Frstwell, the health of the Commandant, Colonel Sexton, was drunk in a bumper.

The health of the Adjutant, Lieutenant Dunne, was also drunk, on the motion of Sergeant G. Pafford.

Colour Sergeant Medley proposed "the Captains of the different Companies of the Bombay Volunteers," coupling with the toast the name of Captain Fraser Hore.

Captain Hore replied in a pleasant speech, in the course of which he said he had been asked to become Major, but he would not forsake his company. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Weir, being loudly called for, also briefly responded to the toast.

Colour Sergeant Medley next proposed the health of Sergt. Major Kennyon. (Applause.)

Sergt. Major Kennyon returned thanks, and promised that if only the men were brought forward he would make them soldiers, or try to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Sergt. Fretwell proposed the health of the other instructors from the regular army connected with the corps.

The toast was responded to by Sergt. Atherton and by Sergt. Cole, the latter of whom gave the Volunteers some very excellent "advice from a young fellow." He said there was a good deal of room for improvement of the corps in the manual exercises, and he thought it would be a very good thing if the men were made to go through manual exercises occasionally at the Saturday afternoon parades, when they were all together. By merely doing manual exercises in separate companies, they could never learn to go through them well on battalion parades. Sergt. Cole further said that members of the companies he was connected with might think he was rather strict on parade. (Hear, hear and A Voice—"A very good thing too"). He dared say they might say to themselves he was a rough-going fellow; but the fact was he endeavoured to do his duty as well as he could. While they were on parade men should be soldiers and should drill as soldiers. (Applause.) When off parade, they could be gentlemen in civilian clothes, and walk about or do as they liked. So long as he might be a drill instructor of the Bombay Volunteers, he would do his best, and favour no man. (Hear, hear.) If a man was on parade, and he was set to drill him, he would have to do as he told him or else do nothing. They might think him a bit peculiar, but he was speaking from his heart. He had to do his duty, and he took an interest in an corps, or any company, that he was connected with. (Applause and A Voice—"So you do"). He had had a little to do with almost every company of the Bombay Volunteers. He had had to do with A Company, and he had had to do with E Company; and although E Company was very small, the others would have to look to themselves and mind their prizes, for he got down to F Company, and he hoped by drilling twice a day to work that company up the same as the other companies. (Loud laughter). The F Company had come in for a little praise in connection with the General's inspection, and he must say, though he was connected with it, that it had improved greatly in marching and in the manual exercises. (Hear, hear). He begged to thank all present very sincerely, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the other drill instructors, for the cordial manner in which their healths had been drunk.

Colour Sergeant Jas. Hore thought this was a fitting occasion on which to thank Colonel Carnegy and his officers for lending their band to the corps. He proposed the health of Colonel Carnegy and the officers of the Marine Battalion. (Applause.)

The healths of the former Commandant (Major Layard) and of Major Maxwell, were also drunk, after which the company dispersed.

BOMBAY.

DEATH IN KURRACHEE.—Mr. Samuel Fearn, Surgeon Dentist and Mechanician of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, died at Kurrachee on Friday. Deceased was much respected.

PRINCE KALOOBA.—Orders having been received from the Government to remove Prince Kaloobs from Poona to the Fort of Ahmednuggur, the Prince has had to go to Ahmednuggur, accompanied by Captain Stace.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. John McCabe, an engine-driver residing at the Grant Road Hotel, has reported to the Police the theft, from his pockets while he was lying asleep, of three currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,500.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during last month was 2,421. Of these 798 were new admissions, consisting of 236 Hindoos, 484 Mussulmans, 57 Parsees, 9 Christians, and 12 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 86·46.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service have been successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 11th ult. Thirty candidates competed for 25 appointments, and all were reported qualified: J. J. Mullen, E. Cretin, A. Duncan, A. Hemsted, J. S. Biale, G. A. Cones, G. F. Nicholson, T. H. Pope, R. Pemberton, G. S. Robertson, D. A. Gomes, C. Monks, J. E. Wallis, F. Bigger, G. M. Nixon, T. E. Worgan, J. J. Moran, D. P. Warlekar, F. C. Smith, J. H. Earle, P. J. Damania, G. H. Bull, W. A. Quayle, C. U. Carruthers, H. Armstrong, F. F. MacCartie. One appointment was subsequently added.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—David Burke, a seaman of the British ship Clive, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two weeks' hard labour for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

ASSAULTING A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Malcom Loutit, chief officer of the British ship Ben Venue, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for assaulting John Russel Kidner, the captain of that vessel.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ebrahim Sha Mahomed, a child about two-and-a-half years old, who fell out of a window on the second storey of a house situated in Syud Abdool Raymon Street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PERJURY AND CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. F. Y. Smith, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid an information, charging Mr. Edward Jones with making a false statement in an affidavit made on the 19th December last, before Mr. W. Adams, one of the Commissioners of the High Court, to the effect that he was the constituted attorney of William Humphrey Jones and Co., of Liverpool, the opposing creditor of the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sealy and Co., insolvents, and that as such he was entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 1,509-7. His Worship ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of the accused.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Tuesday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Symmonds, the manager of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers, was charged by Mr. F. Otto, coach builder, with allowing a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, in consequence of which Mr. Otto's little girl was bitten in the arm. At the request of the Magistrate, the dog was produced in Court. The complainant expressed a wish that the animal might be destroyed, so that no one else should be bitten. His Worship said he sympathized with the complainant and could quite understand his uneasiness of mind at seeing his child bitten by a dog. The law, however, did not authorize a Magistrate to order any dog to be destroyed. In this case the dog had bitten a child in the compound of the house and not on the public road. In his opinion the dog did not appear to be ferocious. The defendant had already expressed his regret; and by removing the dog from the house, had done all in his power to prevent a repetition of the occurrence complained of. The Magistrate concluded by telling Mr. Otto that his only remedy was to sue the defendant in a civil court for damages for the injury done to his child. The defendant was acquitted, and all parties left the Court, Mr. Otto saying he would take no further proceedings in the matter.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT an extra sitting of the Court yesterday, the following applications were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE BANNACHUND SAVITRAM.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the insolvent, said that at the last sitting, in refusing an application for an interim order, his Lordship remarked that he would dismiss the petition unless the schedule was filed at once. The insolvent had settled with 45 out of 47 creditors, and the remaining two were likely to be settled with without difficulty; so in consequence of his Lordship's order insolvent wished to take the more honourable course and to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel therefore asked for leave to withdraw the petition. The application was granted.

RE JANARDHUN JUGONNATH.

Mr. Vicajee, for an opposing creditor, asked for a short postponement as his client had not been able to serve a summons on a material witness, the wife of the insolvent, who was keeping out of the way. Mr. Sabadhu Nana (son of Mr. Nana Morojee, Magistrate of Police, who held Mr. Budrooddin's brief) consented to the application, which was granted accordingly, the case being postponed for a week.

RE BERNARD ROWERY.

Insolvent was lately a constable in the police force and applied in person for an interim order. As Mawree appeared to oppose, but as he had not filed an affidavit of claim, he could not be heard. An interim order was granted for three months.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 4,178 tons, Captain Percy P. Luxmoore, will sail to-day for England, with 38 officers, 14 ladies, and 20 children; also 820 men, 88 women, and 185 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Sub Lt F J Brown, 55th Foot
Sub Lt D S Cruickshank, 56th Foot
Capt and Mrs A H C Lynch, 48th Foot
Lt and Mrs E Bune and 2 children, Staff Corps
Col and Mrs T L Bell, 4-6th Foot
Col C Blewitt, 65th Foot
Capt J Kentish, 14th Hussars
Lt F S Chapman, 1-21st Foot
Capt E Nesbitt, 33rd Foot
Lt M Dunnington Jefferson, 33rd Foot
Capt and Mrs A F H Mitchell-Innes and 3 children, 4-60th Rifles
Col and Mrs W A Armstrong and 2 children, 2-22nd Foot
Maj and Mrs F C Elton and 4 children, R A
Hon Lt and Mrs G E Wiffen, R W D
Hon Lt and Mrs T Pearson and 2 children, Comr Dept
Surg and Mrs B O'Brien and child, I M D
Surg Maj J E Moffat and 2 children, A M D
Surg Maj J Good, A M D
Surg Maj J A Illingworth, A M D
Surg Maj J Bourke and 3 children, A M D
Surg Maj R Tobin, A M D
Capt and Mrs P H Ffolliott and child, 59th Foot
Lt H R Cook, 63rd Foot
Surg Maj and Mrs W Everet, A M D
Maj J S Sait, 12th Lancers
Lt S G Butson, 9th Lancers
Qr Master and Mrs Sterrett, 2-9th Lancers
Lt Col and Mrs J B H Boyd, 17th Lancers
Lt F R W Stamforth, 65th Lancers
Lt C D V Tuthill, 14th Hussars
Hon Lt E Noel, 4th Bd, R A
Maj and Mrs F C Fitzpatrick, 2-60th Foot
Lt Col J W Baines, 73rd Foot
Lt T S Coppinger, 2-11th Foot
Lt R H Brodhurst, 72nd Foot
Lt F M N Maude, R E
Capt A Wright, 53rd Foot
Sub Lt G B H Cates, 1-3rd Foot
Capt Campbell's wife.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, was present at Divine Service on Sunday at Osborne. On Tuesday, the Queen returned to Windsor, where in the afternoon the Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin on Friday, and was present at the marriage of the two Royal Princesses on Monday.

The Empress of Austria left London on Wednesday to return to Vienna.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, all the Ministers being present upon each occasion.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the proceedings were without interest. On Monday, Lord Strathedon, yielding to an appeal from Lord Derby, postponed his motion relating to Eastern affairs. Replying to questions, Lord Derby said the change of position of the British ships in the sea of Marmora had been the result of arrangements between the Admiral and the Ambassador. With respect to the proposed Conference no progress had been made, but a communication had just been received from the Russian Government which had not yet been considered by Her Majesty's Ministers. On Tuesday the Foreign Secretary was still unable to give explanations respecting the negotiations concerning the occupation of Gallipoli. Last night Lord Derby announced as the result of negotiations that the Russian Government had promised not to occupy Gallipoli nor the lines of Bulair, upon the understanding that no British force should be landed upon either shore of the Dardanelles. Lord Beaconsfield then moved the second reading of the Vote of Credit, mentioning that the Government had asked for £6,000,000 and justified it as being necessary to fortify the representatives of this country in their efforts to obtain a durable peace. After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, after the usual series of questions relating to the Eastern complications Mr. O. Morgan moved a resolution affirming the right of Nonconformists to burial in churchyards, with their own services and their own ministers. The debate which ensued lasted till midnight, and upon a division, the resolution was rejected by 242 to 227. On Monday the adjourned debate upon the Conservative Burials Bill was resumed, and in the end Mr. Stansfeld's amendment withdrawn, and a division was taken upon the second reading, which was carried by 231 against 63. On Tuesday Mr. Meldon moved a resolution in favour of assimilating the Parliamentary Franchise in Ireland to the English and Scotch systems, but it was opposed by the Government, on the ground that a redistribution of seats must accompany any extension of the suffrage, and for that change the present time was not opportune. Upon a division the resolution was negatived by 134 to 128. Sir J. Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill was next discussed, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 3. On Wednesday the Waste Lands (Ireland) Reclamation Bill was discussed, and was eventually rejected by 147 to 118. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the position of affairs with reference to the British Squadron in the Bosphorus; after which the House went into Committee upon the Factories and Workshops Bill, an instruction moved by Mr. Fawcett, for enforcing school instruction moved by Mr. Fawcett, for enforcing school instruction among children engaged in agriculture, having been negatived by 208 against 93.

Mr. James Lowther, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected on Monday M.P. for York without opposition.

As the Cadet Corps of the Rifle Volunteers of Clifton College were returning by train from practice, Lieutenant Jones, an assistant master in the school, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in an adjoining compartment.

An explosion of gas occurred in a coal pit at Prescot, on Sunday, and 15 persons were injured, two of whom have since died.

An artisan at Hull, named Walker, went in a drunken fit to a house where his wife, from whom he was separated, rented a lodging. Failing to meet with her, he stabbed the landlady, who died immediately.

A meeting was held at Lambeth Palace on Monday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at which Mr. T. Wade, Sir R. Alcock, Professor Legge, and others stated the need of foreign help to relieve the starving population of Northern China, and a committee was formed to receive subscriptions.

The Rev. Llewellyn Jones, rector of Little Hereford, Tenbury, has accepted the appointment of Bishop of Newfoundland.

Mr. G. F. Chalmers, an eminent Scottish artist, was found on Saturday morning insensible, in the sunken area of a house in Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, having been ill-treated and robbed. He lingered until Wednesday, when he died. A reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the assailants.

A fatal collision occurred between two steamers on the coast off Harwich. One vessel, the C. M. Palmer, from Newcastle, sunk, and 17 persons were drowned. The other steamer, the Ludworth, was much damaged.

Money has been a shade dearer during the past week. There were some withdrawals of gold for Germany which tended to stimulate rates somewhat. Discounts are also running up owing to the collection of taxes, so that the open market is fully barer of resources than it was. Discount rates are still under 2 per cent. The stock markets have been almost devoid of business outside what is merely speculative, and latterly prices have drooped. Consols closed last night at 95⅜ net, after having been a fraction higher.

The chief interest in relation to the Eastern complication has been directed towards the position at Constantinople and the prospects of a Conference. The British Squadron has removed from Prince's Islands, first to Mondania, and next to Touzla, about 17 miles south of the Turkish capital. The reason assigned for these movements is good anchorage and safety from dangerous winds. The Russian troops have not crossed the neutral zone created by the terms of the armistice, but their force has been increased by additions from the northern Army, and fresh arrivals of troops are daily reported in Roumania.

With respect to the Conference, nothing appears yet to have been definitely settled, although in principle some such assembly has been assented to by all the Powers. Baden-Baden appears to be the place now generally approved for the meeting of the Conference.

Prince Bismarck on Tuesday made his anxiously-expected statement to the German Parliament. Professing to speak with the greatest candour, he declared that Germany had no desire for war, to sacrifice the friendship of either Russia or Austria, and he saw no reason to fear that the peace of Europe would be disturbed. The interests of Germany at present were not threatened, and unless they were he could not counsel the Emperor to undertake any armed interference in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The Congress at Rome began its deliberations on Tuesday, and concluded them at noon on Wednesday by the election of Cardinal Pecci, who, under the title of Leo XIII. succeeds Pius IX. The choice appears to have met with general approval in the Catholic countries, as the new Pope is believed to hold moderate views.

The French press continues to maintain reserve in dealing with the Eastern Question, but there is a general disposition to object to the extreme demands of Russia. After further ballots the vacant life Senatorship has been filled up by the election of M. de Carayon Latour, thus proving that the Right still maintains its control in that Assembly.

The Austrian and Hungarian Minister-Presidents gave explanations in their respective Chambers on Tuesday with regard to the Eastern Question, and declared that no definitive settlement would be accepted unless the interests of the Empire were efficiently protected.

There has been some further fighting in Thessaly, but the insurgents seem to have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

The United States Senate, after a protracted sitting, has passed the Silver Bill with some amendments, to which the House will probably assent.

Hostilities have been renewed against the Jowaki tribe on the Indian frontier, and several of their camps have been broken up.

Intelligence has been received from Capetown up to January 29. The native insurrection has spread, and several engagements between them and the troops and volunteers have occurred.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Rev. G. Lawrie, Mad, Ret.; Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart.; Marchioness of Sligo; Col. Townsley; Lady Elizabeth Haigh; Gen. Armitage; J. P. and D. L. for York; the Hon. G. S. Canning; General E. Messiter; Lady Sevestre; Major Gen. Sir A. S. Waugh, Ben. Ret.; T. H. Williamson, J. P. and D. L. for Suffolk.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament Herr von Bennigsen, a National Liberal and personal friend of Prince Bismarck, introduced the Oriental interpellation announced by himself and other members of the various Liberal fractions. Herr von Bennigsen said it was chiefly owing to German influence that the war between Russia and Turkey had not extended to other States. At present, when the aspect of the diplomatic horizon was less cloudy than a few weeks ago, he, and the friends who had joined him in this interpellation, hoped that the Chancellor would deem it feasible to speak upon the complicated business in public; but of course, no communication was expected which would be likely to imperil German interests. The majority of the German Parliament, having perfect confidence in the Chancellor's policy, were determined to support the Government, even though they should not be initiated into all the ins and outs of affairs. The one direct interest of Germany in the East was the maintenance of commercial liberty in the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. In addition to this it behoved Germany to protect the interests of Austria, more directly threatened by what was going on. A year ago, when it appeared that Russia hesitated to vindicate her position in Europe, Germany might have apprehended that the grouping of Powers, being partially based upon Russia's retaining her former might, would be shaken. To-day there was the opposite danger that Russia, regarding herself as omnipotent, would advance demands incompatible with the well-being of other States. If such should be the case the Liberal Party were in hopes that the German Government would know how to cause the Russian Government to modify their demands, a sentiment which was followed by loud applause. The German Parliament would assist the Chancellor in effecting this purpose. Germany had heavy military burdens to bear, and accordingly might expect to exercise a legitimate degree of influence on the affairs of the Continent. He and the Liberals were assured that the German power being wielded by the Chancellor would be employed to protect the pacific interests of Germany and Europe.

Prince Bismarck replied that the recent debates in the British Parliament having nearly exhausted the subject, there was little new to be said upon it. If he had, nevertheless, declared his willingness to answer the interpellation without loss of time, this was chiefly owing to a wish to guard against silence being interpreted as mystery. From the wording of the interpellation, he was happy to see that the majority wished him to continue the policy adopted upon the first blush of the Eastern Question. As regards the preliminaries of peace, he did not think that German interests would be violated by them. No doubt it was a serious question whether men-of-war should henceforth be allowed to pass the Dardanelles in time of war; but though a grave matter in itself, this was hardly calculated to shake the peace of Europe. A much more important affair, in his opinion, was the question whether merchantmen would be allowed to pass the Dardanelles without molestation in time of peace. On this point he would deem it necessary to urge the interests of Germany in the Conference and ordinary diplomatic negotiations. As to the exact position this country would assume at the Conference, he found it impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, the official papers having only to-day come into his hands. He, however, could quite understand the motives actuating Russia in going to war. Wishing to have done with the Oriental Question without that question running the risk of a fresh campaign every 20 or 30 years, Russia opened the war in an imposing style and obtained the most favourable results which could have been imagined. At present, when Russia was undoubtedly victor in every part of the field, a judicious regard to her own interest required her to obtain the sanction of the signatory Powers for the terms of peace as proposed by herself. But should it be impossible to obtain this consent, Russia, it was to be expected, would act on the well-known maxim—"*Beati possidentes.*" A Conference had been proposed by Austria, and willingly accepted by Germany. There were differences of opinion as to the locality to be choosen—Vienna, Brussels, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Wildbad, and other places having been variously proposed. Germany, in reply to these several suggestions, had consented to any where provided that, on German soil, the Conference should have a German President. As the Conference would hardly assemble before the middle of March, it was really impossible for him already to submit the programme Germany would adopt or her conduct when attending the meeting. Germany was happy in enjoying the confidence of all other Powers. She was on friendly terms more particularly with Russia and Austria, between whom she had endeavoured all along to mediate. If he had seemed not sufficiently explicit about the past stages of negotiations, the reason was that he had been enabled to tell them all that was of importance in a few words and that the principal negotiations were yet to come:—

"As regards the arbiter's part we are desired to undertake, it stands to reason that a more thankless office does not exist. Not so very many years ago, the Emperor Nicholas peremptorily called Prussia to order at Olmutz. We did not exactly understand what he meant, and of course were not going to be the grateful instrument either was Austria, Nicholas's client, on that memorable occasion. Again, when we tried to make peace after Villafranca, all turned against us. Nor can I say that I ever forgave the Emperor Napoleon his intervention after Sadowa, for the Emperor Napoleon interfering much more might have been effected there and then. In my opinion too much importance is attached to the Dardanelles. They have long been in possession of the Sultan without making him more powerful than he was. Our relations with Austria are excellent. The two Emperors have real confidence in each other, and I have much pleasure in regarding myself as a personal friend of Count Andrassy. He is as sure of my telling him the truth as I am of his telling me the truth. I confess that in former years I did not believe a word of what he told me and regarded his every asseveration as so much moon

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